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January 222 1. 1432 Halson will Lever August 31.2 - 1434 Hannah Hann was born ymuny-y-5-1437 -Jones Habon ovas borre will : 1 - 22 - 1 - 1 - 29 to ... Buth Metson was known May 4 - 23 - 14/1020



To the thrice Noble and vertuous

Maintainer and furtherer of all lawfull and worthy pleasures, Sir THEODORE NEVVTON, Knight.

Ir hamfoener banished by the necessity of mine affaires from your presence (in which I once built the best and happiest estate of my life, beginning tolone it because I found you did imploy it,) yet can I never be separated from your remembrance, because it is all the ion which is likely to line and die with me ; witnesse my Soule that flower me no worldly lesson; so much as the beneficial fanours I have reapt from your vertue, which to acknowledge with a more earnost and serious servency. I have sent this poore Booke to kisse your band, and speake to you in plain and short rules those speeches which you have beene willing to beare from my mouth, not doubting but they sall give you satisfaction, and make mee line both with you, and the inheritours of your vertues, to the last age: they are true and easie, drawne from these last times, not borrowed to bestow with a flattering insimually, but faithfully drawne from Art, and from those experiments which I once thought should have slept in the grave with me : but having lived follows from your eyes which I presest my soule truly lones) I studied to thinke what grateful Embassadour I might send to freak I lone you; and finding wone (which I thought you would better heare then this, I farnish him with the best instru-Etions I could, and sent him on little red in his owne vertue, to sell you, what I doe, and what I will doe, is, ever to line and dye at your Services

To the best disposed Readers.

Any and fundry may bee the constructions and

censures of this Booke (Courteous and well disposed Reader) because I have in former time written fo largely of fome part of the subject contained herein; but I would have no man mistaken in his owne prejudicate opinion, but truly vnderstand, that this is neither epitomy, relation, extraction, nor repetition either of mine owne, or any other Author whatfoeuer, but a plaine forme of doing things by a neerer and more easie and safer way then ever hath hitherto been discouered, drawne from our latest experiments in true Art, and finding a neerer way to our ends by many degrees : for what before could not be done in divers yeares, here you shall fee how to effect in few months, and what wee bestowed months vpon to feeke, now wee may finde in few weekes. The reasons which induc't me to this labour were these; First to give fatisfaction to the friends and favorers of my former works, that when they heare men discourse of these passages to our delights, they may yet know that the first was neither ill nor vaine, but what now is derived from it, and that albeit we may be lesse curious, yet the curiosity is not altogether vnprofitable, but both ioyned together may make an absolute understanding. Then to give ease and light burthen to the heavy and duller memory, whom the tediousnesse of a great worke may discourage: and lastly, because my former labour is vtterly out of print, whereby the Kingdome is deprined the benefit I intended, I thought good to have something living of leffe price, and as great (perhaps greater) profit, which should satisfie all vertuous minds in any thing required, within. the compasse of those former shewed Recreations; not doubting but how soeuer men may first give a light survay to these papers, yet if they once take paines to read them, they will after affirme them worthy of choice bosomes: And with this setled resolution I leave them to thy view, and thee to thine

ownerest.

Council Marking

Euer one, Geruase Markbam?

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CONTENTMENTS

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The Husband-mans Recreation : containing the wholesome Exercises,

in which any man ought to Recreate himfelfe, after the toile of more lerious Business E.

The first Booke.

Cuby denials vinote

of Henting, and of all the particular hombolizes belonging



Aving already in my former Weeke of the Bagillo-Harbindan, Greforth in fulficient largenelle, the rolle and include riom labours of the careful Harbindana, and how both his mind and body ought in careful feafon to be imployed, for the affecting and bringing forth of their

Wholesome profits, which God hath appointed for the maintenance of him and his Family. And in the Betale last going before, called these and God, shewed the Core and maintenance of his Carell and Greannes break by him, and his labours, through Gods great Blessage.

I thinke it not amisse here to speake of those lawfull and praise worthy exercises or recreations, in which (with Gods seare, and care of not offending his neighbour) he may soberly spend those houres which hee shall bestow in the cheerfull reviving and stirring up of his spirits, being formerly wearied or foredone with the heavie toile of more unpleasant (though more profitable) studies, both hecause it is intended, that a man so good and vertuous as the true Husband man is, should not be deprived any comfort of solicity, which the earth, or the creatures of the earth can afford to him, being indeed the right Lord and Master (next under God) of them both; as also for the necessary that the bearther sages or wise men.

Hence it comes, that the heather Sages or wise men.

The necessity and use of recreation.

Hence it comes, that the heathen Sages, or wife menof the first world, founded with their lawes, their feasts, with their Labours their Olympicker, and with their warfare, their grimph, may are this day we fee the feverall Pedants will give their schollers their play-day, and the most coverous masters will binde their hirelings but to certaine houres; every toile exacting (as out of duty) some time for recreation: Neither was there any Stoicke found focruell, either to himselfe or mature, but at some time or other he would unbend his mind, and give it liberry to stray into some more pleasant walkes, then the muie waies of his owne wilfull resolutions. As I have observed in the course of many men of exceeding strict lives, to whom all he severity of profession, infirmity of body, and age, or fach like have taken away all actuall recreation, yet have their mindes begot unto themselves some habits or customes of delight, which have in as large measure given them contentment, whether they

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they were their owne, or borrowed, as if they had been the fole Actors of the fame. Two Ded are to flame

But why wade I thus far in this untroubled streame : let it suffice then, that as Recreation is most necessary. fo to none it is more due, then to the Husband man and herein you may not expect that I will goe about to elect and prescribe what recreation hee shall use, binding all men to one pleasure ? God forbid : my purpose is meerlycontrary: for I know in mens recreations, that nature taketh to her felfe an especiall prerogative, and what to one is most pleasant, to another is most offensive : some feeking to fatisfie the minde, fome the body, and fome

both in a joynt motion.

I will therefore, as far as my skill and knowledge will extend figure forth to the life every feverall recreation! leaving no limbe or member imperfect, and then leave unto the choice of the Husband man, that which shall best agree with his spirit, not doubting, but as they are in themselves lawfull and modest, so he will use them according to the worthinesse of his owneard their vertues. Now for as much as these sports are many and divers, I thinke it not amisse to begin and give that recreation The maile of precedency of place, which in mine opinion (how ever it hunting may be efteemed partiall) doth many degrees go before. and precede all other, as being most royall for the statelinesse thereof, most artificiall for the wisdome & cunning therof, and most manly and warlike for theuse and in rance thereof. And this I hold to be the hunting of wild Beafts in generall: of which, as the Chales are many, fo will I speake of them particularly in their proper places.

But before I proceed any further, I will tell you what Hunting is, and from the true definition thereof, make what Hun your way more easie and plaine into the hidden Art ting is

The divergity of Chale

The divertity of Hounds.

of the fame. Munting is then a curious fearch or conquest of one beast over another, pursued by a naturall infind of enmity, and accomplished by the diversities and distinction of finels onely, wherein Nature equally dividing her cunning, giveth both to the offender, and offended, firange knowledge both of offence & fafety. In this Recreation is to be stene, the wonderfull power of God in his Creamres, and how farre rage and policy can prevaile against innocency & wildome: But to proceed to my maine purpose, you shall understand, that as the Chafesare many which we daily hune, as that of the ster, the Bucke, the Roe, the Hore, the Fone, the Bodger, the Otter, the Beare, the Gost, and fuch like, fo the pursuers or conquerours of these Chales (speaking of hunting only) are but one kind of Creatures, namely, Hounds. Now of these bounds there are divers kinds, as the slowhound, which is a large great Dog, tall, and heavie, and are bred for the most part in the West Countries of this Kingdome, as alfo in chef fire, and Louce fire, and most wood-land, and mountainous Countries: then the middle fiz'd Dog, which is more fit for the Chafe, being of a more nimble compositive, and are bredin Worster shire, Bedford fore, and many other well mix'd foiles, where the Champaigne, and covere are of equall largeness, then the light, nimble, swift slender Dog, which is bred in the Moreli pares of this Engdome, as Forke faire, Cumberhad Northumberland, and many other plaine cliampaigne Countries: and laftly, the little Beegle, which may be carriedina mans glove, and are bred in many Countries for delight only, being of curious fents, and palling cunning in their hunting; for the most part tiring; (but feldome killing) the prey except at fome ftrange advantage.

Thele trounds are of divers colours, and according to

their

their colours to we elect them for the Chales as thus for example. The white bond, or the white withblicker foots, or the white with long few liver from are the most principall best to compose your Kennethet; and will indeed hunt any Chale exceeding well, especially the Hara, Stay, Anche, Ree, or Otten, fonther will well the is the best, and most beautifull of all colours for the ges nerall Kennell, then Lan liver the white with the blacke cares, and blacke spot as the ferting on of the mile, an are ever found both of good fent, and good conditions The blacke hound, the blacke cann door he that is alf liver-hew'd, or the milke-white, which is the true Talke are best for the string or lyant, for the vide delight most in blood, and have a naturall inclination to frunt dry foot and of the let he large state ever best, and most comely. The grizeld which are ever most commonly than haird or any other colour, whether it be mix don unmix'd, to it be shag-hair deare the believed miner, and therefore are cholen to huns the Horiz, Rudger, for any other hor lent: they are also exceeding good and chuning finders : and therefore of Hamfales not thought amiffe to have one or a couple in every Kenneth slint aid

Lor the hape of your lieund; it must be according to the shape and the climate where he is broid, and according to the nail The shape and turall composition of his body, as thus, sify our would hounds. choole a largoheavit, flow, twick the dike hound, you must choose him which back around, bigg thicke head; with thort ness uprising Stalange open motres, which hewsthat he is of a good & quickfent, his cares exceeding large, thin, and down hanging much lower then the chaps, and the flewes of his upper lips, almost we inches lower then his nether chaps, which frews a merry deep

mouth

mouth and a loud ringer, his backe frong and ftreight. yet ratherrifing, then inwardly yeelding, which thewes much toughnesse and indurance, his fillers would be thicke, and great, which approve a quicke gathering up of his legs without paine, his huckle bones round, and hidden which shewes he will not tyre, his thighs round, and his hams streight, which shewes swiftnesse, his taile long, and rush growne, that is, big at the setting on, and small downward, which shewes a perfect strong Chine, and a good wind, the haire under his belly hard & stiffe. which shewes willing nesse and ability to endure labour in all weathers, and in all places, his legs large, and leane, which shewes nimblenesse in leaping, or climbing, his foot round high knuckled, and well claw'd, with a dry hard soale, which shewes he will never surbait, and the generall composure of his body, so just, and even, that no levell may distinguish whether his hinder or forepart be the higher; all which shew him of much ability, and that in his labour hee will feldome find any annoy ance: but if you will choose a swift light hound, then must his head be more flender, and his note more long, his ears and flews more shallow, his back broad, his belly gaunt, his taile small, his joynes fong his foot round, and his generall composure much more Hender, and Gray boundlike and thus in the generality for the most part, and all your Fork foire bounds, whose vertues I can praise no further then for scent and swiftnesse, for to speake of their months they have only a little tharpe tweetnesselike a Jig, but no depth or ground like more folemne mulicke. The composition of kennels, though there is a most certaine knowne better-hood, yet it is to

men like beauty, each allowing best of that which

e mon

agrees with his owne affection: therefore when you intend

tend to fet up a kennell of Hounds, examine your fancy what be the best pleasures you take in bounds whether it be cunning in bouting sweetnesse, londnesse, or deepnesse of cry, whether it befor the training of your hone, or hone or hone else but meerly for the exercise of your owne body, being otherwise subject to profenesse and infirmity, if it be for couning benting, you shall breed your Dogs from The middle the flowest and largest of the Northern bounds, and the cunning. fwiftest and slenderest of the West country bounds, being both male and female approved to be flaunch, faire, and even running, of perfect fine scent, and not given to lie off, or looke for advantages. Thele bounds will neither be so exceeding flow, that you shall waste many daice without some fruit of your labour, nor so unnimble, that you shall need men to help them over every hedge. as I have many times feene to my much wonder, but having both frength and nimblenesse, will hold you in continuall delight and exercise: for these middle fized dogs are neither so swife, that they will farre outrun the feent, and so fetch many tedious rings to recover it, nor so slow, that for want of speed they will lose the scent. and let it grow cold by their owne lafineffe; but being ever and anon upon it, bring the Chase to such a narrow exigent, that the poore beaft shall be forc'd to try all the skil, nature or strength hath lent it to preserve life: 82the bounds on the other fide all their paines, and the Hunt fmens cumning, to undoe the intricate doubles, skips, fquats and windings with which they shall be perplexed, and in this mediocrity of hunting, shall your eye (if the covert be not too extreme thicke) take a perfect view of all the arrand couning in every passage, so that I conclude the middle fized bound, of good ftrength, found mouth, and reasonable speed, which will make a horse gallop

The middle

the

gallop falt, and not runne; is the best for the true Art, and tile of the true are now as till and a contract of the for would have your Remails for sweetnesses

The middle fix'd dog for

For sweetnesse cry, then you must compound to of some large Dogges, that have deepe folemne mouthes and are fwittin fronding which maft, as it were, beare the bale in the confort, then a double number of regging and loud ringing mouthes which must beare the counter tenor, then fome hollow plaine sweet mouthes, which must beare the meane or middle part ; and fo with thefe three parts of muficke you shall make your cry perfect and hereto you mall observe that these bounds thus mix'd, doe run just and even together, and not hang of loofe one from another, which is the vildest light that may be, and you that understand that this composition is best to be made of the fwiftest and largest deepe mouth did dog, the flowest middle fiz d dogge, and the shortest legged flender dog, amongst these you cast in a couple or two of finall finging Beagles, which as finall trebles may warble amongst them: the crywill be a great dealer he didre swell of the crywill be a great dealer he didre swell or well or

For loudnesse of cry.

If you would have your Kennell for loudnesse of mouth, you shall not then choose the hollow deepe mouth, but the loud clauging mouth, which (pendech freely, and firstply, and as it were, redoublothin thenieserance: and if you mix with them the mouth chaprosfeth, and the mouth that whineth, the cry will be both the louder, and finarter; and thefe bounds are for the molt part of the middle fize, neither extreme tall, nor extreme deepe flewed, fuch as for the most parcyour Shrap-shire, and pure Worster-shire dogs are, and the more equally you compound the femourhes, having as many Roarers, as Spenders, and as many whiners, as of eithers of

the other, the louder and pleasanter your cry will be eccho of Rocks. eccho of Rocks.

ilfyou would have your Kennell for depth of mouth, For deepness, which of ery have the greatest mouther, and deepest flews, such as point Well Countrey, chef thire and Lancophie dogge are, and to five or like couple of bale mouthes, you Mail novadde above two couple of Counter-tenors, as many Meanes, and not above one couple of Roaters, which being heard but now and then, as at the opening or hitting of a fent, will give much sweetnesse to the tolemnes, and gravenesse of the cry, and the musicke chereof, will be much more delightfull to the cares of levery beholdery plasn

ill you would have your Kennell for the trayping of For training your Horse onely, labouring thereby to bring him to of Horses. the full perfection of speede, truth, and toughnesse, then you shall compound your Kennell of the lightest, nimbleft and swifted dogs, such as for the most partall your Northerne hounds are, which running swiftly away with the Chafe, will draw your Horle up to that extraordinary speed, that he will forget all ease or loltering, and acquainting himselfe daily with the violence of such exbe leffe troublefome to him then a flow gallop, and hence it was, and is, that the North parts are fo famous for the truth and swiftnesse of their Horses above all other countries in this Kingdome: for it is most certaine that their horses are not better bred there, then in other places, but their exercise is much stronger, and violent, through the naturall fwiftneffe of their bounds, infomuch that unlesses horse either out of nature or education, be which brought

which

brought to a more then ordinary speed, it is impossible, that his Master should either see sport, or keepe compa-

ny with his companions,

good caveat for gentlemen

Therefore I would have all young Gentlemen, which are addicted to the delight of hunting or Running horses, by all meanes to traine them up after the swiftest bounds for it is the greatest deceir and cozenage a man can beflow upon himselfe to doe the contrary, as I have seene many times in mine owne experience, when a Gentle man, who hath supposed his bounds to be swift, which indeed were but of a middle speed, and hath seene his Horse follow them all day lustily and strongly, in every Chase able to command the formost hound at his pleafore, he hath immediately in his owne judgement concluded his horse swift and matchable with the best, and from that opinion engaged him against a knowne swift horse for great summes of money, then when the day of triall hath been come, the horse which had been trained after flow Dogs, comming to follow those that were indeed swift, have been drawne so farre beyond the usuall manner of former exercise, that hee hath given over the Chase before the day hath beene halfe spent.

This caveat I give for all mens instructions, because I have seene the losse which hath growne thereby: And now to returne to my purpole, your Kennell thus compoled of the swiftest bounds, you shall as nigh as you can, fort their mouthes into three equal parts of mulicke, that is to fay, Base, Counter teror, and Meane; the Base are those monthes which are most deepe and solemne, and are spent out plaine and freely, without redoubling: the Countertenor are those which are most loud and ringing, whose sharpe sounds passe so swift, that they feeme to doole and make division; and the Messe are those

which are foft and sweet mouthes, that though plaine and a little hollow, yet are spent smooth and freely, yet so distinctly, that a man may count the notes as they lopen. Of these three sorts of mouthes if your kennell be (as heere as you can) equally compound, you shall finde it most perfect and delectable; for though they have not the thunder and loudnesse of the great Dogs, which may be compared to the high wind Instruments, yet they will have the tunable sweetnesse of the best compounded conforts, and fure a man may find as much Art and delight in a Lute, as in an Organ. But here methinkes, a too tender lover of a Horse stands at my elbow, and pulls me by the care with this Objection, that gainst swift to traine Horses after Degrof this exceeding swiftnesse, Hounds. will be a labour of that violence which a young Horse will hardly endure: For, first it will draw him so suddenly from his wind, that it will breed stopping in his body, and chooking up the passages of his breath, hazard the breaking of his Lungs, or the rimme of his belly, as hath beene many times feene in Horfes of great metalls Next, the Horlebeing young, and unacquainted with exercise, it will breed in him a wearinesse and loathing of his labour, and nothing is well done, that is not done with delight: Laftly, the Horse being foule of body, and unpurged, it may melt his greafe too foone, straine his finewes and tender griffles too much, and breed many diseases, soule, and incurable, of which onely too violent labouris the ground-worker and and a

Tothis objection I thus answer, that albeit the labour Thesaswer. be for the time most violent, yet it is not of so long continuance as that which is more flow, and to run twelve fore swiftly is not so painfull, as to walke twenty miles: for you must understand that these swift bounds out of

Chuc

their mettalland fwiftneffe doe foone over-flut and run beyond the fent, and then retiring backe upon it agains. give the Horse time to ease himselfe, and catch new breath, whereas the flower Dogs carrying the fent ever before them, keepe your Horfe to a continual labour which is more painfull, and makes him a tough enduring Lackey, buenota most swift running Gentleman besides the many faults, castings about of the swift dogs, adde fuch a comfort unto the horfe, who perceiveth the Arength of his Labourto have no eafe till hee come up to those Faults, that hee will out of the willingnesse of his owne nature, double his courage to pursue them most fwiftly, seeing his ease is ever the greater, by how much he keeperh ever neerer to the Hounds, for the dans ger of burthing, melving his greate, and other infiding ties, the diferenon of the Rider, and skill of the Reeper. mustiprevent: of whose Offices I have written largely in former Chapters, in the Booke called Cheape and Good: for be affired, those dangers may happen as well after the flowest Doge, as the swiftest a mir your amond dans

Correction of fwift Hounds haftes.

Shall fisite

Hounds.

But to my purpole, since bounds are the subject of my discourse. You shall understand, that these swift bounds are as is before said, out of their habe, nimble notife, and metall, more subject to make defaults then other bounds, yet full as cutions and good of seneasany other, as you shall perceive by the quick knowledge and apprehension of their owne errors, easting about of themselves, and recovering the sent, and so going away with the said, before any string home can come in to helpe them: yet I would wish every Gentleman like Authorise sauch old may amongst them, which running more soberly, yet alose with them, may set upon the sent, when they over-

there it and fo call them backe, and give them their loffe without more trouble. Also I would have both in this kenell, and every other, acouple at least of good finders, being dogge flaunch of mouth, and not able to open except they lie upon a certaine trailer for these will be great furtherers of your sport, and make your younger dogs a great deale more mute and painfulf.

You thall also in this, and all other kennels, have at least of the highacouple of good high-way dogs, that is to fay, Hounds of way Hounds. such cumning and perfect feent, that they will huntas well upon a dry hard high-way, (where you cannot pricke forth the passage of your Chase) as upon the freshest mould, or will hant as truly through flockes of theepe, or heards of bealts, asupon the grounds where few orno beafts come; there are called Hounds for the high way or guides of the Kensell, and are exceeding necellary, and fit for all mens pleasure: for they take from

the Hustf-man, both sense of paine and anger.

Laftly, if you would compose a Kennell onely for the The Kennell exercise of your owne body, or maintenance of health, for exercise you shall first draw into your consideration your owne ability, as whether you will make your exercise on foot, or horfe-backe. If your delight and ability draw you to hunt on foot, then I would will you to compose your femuelt of the biggest and sowest degger your can get, respecting only cunning busting, and depth of mouth, and this kennell you shall make to flavort, and obedient to your command, that when they are upon the hought feent, or in the carnefinesse of the chase, to step before them, and cast your hunting pole but before the they shall suddenly stop, and huntafter you infullery with no more speed then it that please you to lead them. and then when your please, to let them goe before you

he Kennell

againe, to passe away with the sent roundly and with-

Out stay.

This manner of beating will carry with it a two-fold delight, the one of enjoying the musicke of their voices the other the cunning of their nofes: each striving to go before, yet none presuming without leave to go before; by this rule you shall bring the hottest sent, and the coldest scent to one manner of swiftnesse, and so neither offend your body with too much, nor too little exercise. But if you will take your exercise on horsebacke, because infirmity will not let you runne on foot, then you shall compose your kennell of the slowest of middle sized bounds, who shall have both good mouthes, and loud, and nofes of most ready sent, and perfect hunting : and if you bring these hounds also to the former obedience of stopping, and hunting after you, it will be exceeding good and delightfull, both to your eyes and eares, and To bring your bounds to temperance and coolenesse in hunting, that taking the frensie and greedinesse of haste from their minds, they will make your sport much longer, and leffe weary than elfe it would be.

But some will answer me, that albeit they have infitmities, which detaines them from running a foot, or labouring like Lackies or Drudges, yet they can indure ordinary and orderly walking, fuch as shall be fit for any moderate exercise; and therefore they would hunt on foot: yet the great bound they like not for two causes, first his chargeable and troublsome keeping, and next his noisomnesse and pestering company in a house that is but streight, and of no more than necessary use . To there lanswer, that it is good for them to keepe the little small Mitten-Beagle, which may be companions for a Ladies Kittle, and in the field will hunt as cupningly as any Hound wharfoever, only their mulick einvery fmath like reeds, and their pace like their body, onely for explay, fport, fcummer, and stdguth rot ton bus seligra

Having thus composed your Kennell of Hannel, accorded the hounds ding to the humour of your owne fancy and delight, it Kennell. shallbameet then, that you frame a Kamiell or house to keepe them in wherein they may lie dry, and have their food and other necessaries about them, without trousbling your dwelling house, or g ving offence by their greedingfe or ravening, medicinumolmos gnibesone

This Kennell for Hounds would be placed a pretty di- The fituation Rance from your dwelling-house neer some river, pond, of the Kennell fpring, or other fresh water: it would also frand against the side of some banke on hill, which looking directly against the East, the morning Sunne might rife upon the ame, and not lose the fight of it till at leash two or three houres after noone, which will be a great refreshing and comfort unto the Hounds, which love naturally to Grerch, trim, and pickethemiclyesin the Sun against the lide of this hill, would be cut or digged divers large and broad feats one above another, containing at least five foot in bredth, and two foot and a halfe in height, which feats would be either boorded, or watled with stakes and small wands on the fides to hold up the earth from falling, and alfo close boorded aloft, whereon you shall lay fresh and sweete straw for your Dogs to lie upon: the number of these seats would be according to the number of your Haunds, and the quality of the earth in largenesse: over these sears would be made a close and well tyled thed, open no way but upon the East, and in such manner, that it may defend either all or most part of the leats from raine, wind or any rempelt: from the lowest part of these sears forward you shall make a large

greene:

greene court, being either walled, paled, or otherwife very ftrongly fenced about, in which your Hounds may play, fport, fcummer, and doe other offices of nature, fit for their health: also in this court, in the most convenient corner of the same, you shall build a little house or lodge, with a spacious and large wide Chimney in the fame, wherein in the Winter time you shall allow fire, before which (your Dogs return'd from hunting) may fretch, picke, dry and crim themselves, which is an exceeding comfort unto them, and wil make them more Arong and able to indure their labour, and also keepe them wonderfully well both from the mangy, and other filthy difeates which proceed from colds taken after violent heating. In this Chimney your Hunt free thall have a large Cauldron, and other necessaries, as Ladelle, Schamers, and hich like; for preparing and making ready of all fuch warene meate as you shall allow to them. which if iche fweere, is called Mang, if otherwife, Cartion or Garbage: above this lower roome shall be your Hours was lodging wherein allo he thall keepe his cooples, liams, collars, crafties, Boxes, and poes, with falves and oinments, for the cure of fuch infirmities as Riall tuppen amongst them, and all other necessaries any way belonging unto his Office. In another purt of the court and neerefrunto the house, you shall place trought and mbs Come for their meare, and fome for fweete Water; all which must be kept very neare and eleane; and Weter must by no memerat any time be wanting, yet oft renewed, and the velicle fcoured for sweetnelle fakes for the Hearf was ought to hold it for a Rule, that nothing bringesh more health then eleannelle: Into this Remell you thall by no meaner bring abany time Carrion, Becanfeir will make the place unfavoury, and unfit for any

hiest for ficien

Hounds

place fit for every worthy eye.

Now your Kennell being thus orderly, and well pre-pared, it is meete that I shew you what meat is meeted. Of feeding of for Hounds, how it shall be prepared, and how they Hounds, hall be fed: first, then intending that I onely speake of hunting-hounds, that is to fay, Hounds which are in continuall use and action, you shall understand that in their daies of reft, the strongest and sufficit meat you can give them, both for railing them up when they are low hunted, or for keeping them in frength when they have luft within them: is either horfe-flesh newly shine and warme at the feeding, the intralls and garbage of Beafts (lungs onely excepted) or the heads, plucks, and bowels of theepe, or generally any carriou which is not old, nor cold after the death. To feed them for perfectneffe of busting, and to keepe their scents fine, pure, and cleane, or to purge the stench of the carrion out of their nofes, that thereby they may undergoe their worke with more cunning, the best food is to give them Mang, made either of ground Oats, Barley-meale, Bran, or Mil-dust well scalded and boiled together, or any of these two mix'd together, and scalded with Beefe-broth, or any other broth, in which fielh hach beene fodden, foas it be not too extreme fait.

Now for the use and manner of seeding with these meats (as I said before) horse-stelling, garbage, and other carrion, is onely to breed strength, and lust in a Hound, and is to be given onely when a Hound resteth; because the strength and smell of the same will so cloy and stop the Hounds nostrels, that he can hardly distinguish or undertake any such scent, and so breed much hindrance to his hunting: Therefore you ought ever to feed your

them:

Hounds at least the day before you hunt, if not more

with sweet meate.

Now for the manner of feeding with horse-field, or any other carrion, you shall be sure to have it a good distance from your Kennell, and so as it may be no annoyance either to your owne neighbours or travellers in the high-way; then first before your Hounds touch it. with your knife, take off the skin, then open the body. take out the bowels and rip them, then if the body be more then either your Hounds can, or must eate, take off a Legge, or a thoulder, or fuch part as you thinke fitteft to preferve, and lay it by, then let your Hounds feed on the rest, till their bodies be well filled; which done. draw your Hound, home, and upon some stang for the purpole, carry with you that which you faved; which as soone as you have shut up your Hounds, you shall beare to the River or fresh Water, and lay it in the same untill you have occasion to use it: for it will keepe it sweet a weeke or more at least, if need require.

Now, for feeding with Mang, or sweet meat, it would ever be done the day before you hunt, and as it is to be prepared in the Kennell, so you shall let them eare it in troughs within the Kenell, for that will make them take delight in the place, and this Mang must ever be given warme, and made somewhat thicke, and if you white it over with Milke, or Butter-milke, or if you cast into it chippings, crusts of bread, bones, broken meat, or scrapings of trenchers, it will be better, and they will eate it

with more greedinesse,

Meat for ficke and weake: Hounds.

If you have Hounds that are poore, weake, or fickly, which you would suddenly recover and bring unto hunting: Then if you take sheepes heads, wooll and all, and backethew, and bruise them in many pieces; then boile

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diaming.

them with oatemeale, & penny royal, and make strong pottage of the same, and give altogether warme to your ficke bounds, and it wil fuddenly recover them, if once in a Weeke also you give them a ful meale of warme horse flesh, it is very soveraigne. It avail was a must live

Now for the best times of feeding, it is held amongst all our best experienc'd Huntsmen, to be in the daies of feeding. rest earely in the morning before Sunne rise, and in the evening at Sunne fer: But in the dayes of Hunting you shaller them goe fasting out of the Kennel, and teede them as soone as you come home to the Kennel, or before in your way homeward, if you have any horseflesh, or other Carrion readily provided: otherwise with fuch meate as you have, so it wil fill their bellies, for a bound by no meanes would be pinched of his belly after his labour, and therefore be fure if your meat be course o fil his guts wel; if it be sweet, strong, and comfortable, then leffe wil ferve him.

And here I thinke it meet to speake of a convenient A proportion proportion of Food, for the maintenance of a Kennel of of mene good Hounds: Wherein you shal understand that three Bushels of Oates, or Barley meale, with halfe so much branne or Mil-dust, is a fit weekely proportion to keep nine or ren couple of bounds: with a little help of horselesh, if the Huntsman be any good husband, and paineful as he ought to be in finding out Horses, scraps, crafts and bones, which almost abound in every mans house of any worth or reckoning: & by imploying that which is saved in the daies of labour to increase the proportion when need that require: Many much large quantities I have knowne, and doe know allowed at this day in divers places: but I have held it abuse to the Maister. either a coveronmesse or negligence in the Hunts

by whose unskilful greedinesse. I have seen many tyred out of their pleasures: Therefore be assured this quantity already named will fully suffice; nay, even to please a most wanton curiosity, and surely much lesse if a painful Huntson have the government: for I shall never see fairer or better kept Hounds, then I have seen; maintained with halfe this proportion; but as I would not be too lavish in my directions, so I would much lesse be too strait handed; hoping that every man of honesty and trust, will order his affaires with discretion.

Ordering of Hounds after hunting.

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- Now forthe ordering of your Hounds after they have done hunting, you shall, it you feed them abroad, or otherwife, as foone as you bring them into the Remell, washall their feet either with a little warme Butter and Beere Beefe-broth, orwater wherein Mallamer and Netthe have beene boiled fort and tender, you shall picke every cley, and fearch the foot for thornes, stubs, or any other prickings; you shall looke that the straw whereon they lie, be sweet and fresh; and if it be in the Grength of Winter, after they are fed, you shall suffer them for an houre or two to beake and firetch themselves before the fire, ere they goe to lie downe for all night, and by no meanestrouble them as long as they licke, picke, or trim themselves, but that once sinished you shall force them from the fire, and make them find out their lodgings ful as he ought to be in finding out Hotfes, for ps, cruits

and homes, which abuild some in every cans home

The curing of all manner of infirmities in Hounds and to core of infirmities in Hounds and the core of the curing of the curing

Exemptorhele Precepts it is meet you be skilfull in curing of all the diseases in hounds, of which as there be many, so here you shall partake many rules for the same, both perfect, and excellently approved by late experience.

bimhone

xperience. And firstofall in as much asit is an infirmity of all other most general, natural, & as it were not to be divided from dogs: I wil beginne with the killing of Acus nd lice, & such sike vermine in Hounds, which proceeds Ofkilling from filthy keeping, rotten and moilt lodging, & went of Chifting of Araw, when it grows short by much lying on: if then your Hound be troubled with fleas or lice you shaltake Rue or Hearbe of grace sourc or five hand full, and boyle it in a gallon of running water till apotlebe full confumed, then fraine it through a source cloth, and put to it two ounces of firing Stavelaker beaten to powder, and being warme, bath your Hound therwith and it will destroy them, only an international as

If your Hound be troubled with wormes, which is very Tokil were general amongst them, especially the your Hounds, then ou shall take a pint of new milke & mire it with a good quantity of Brimstone, and so give it loke-warme unto he Honod, and it will not onely fcower away al manner of wormes, but all other filthinesse bred in the body of

Hound, either by labour or furfet.

If your Dogge have beene bitten by either Snake, Ad-Bidge with veder, or any other venemous thing, take the hearb calelow waxe till it come to a falue, and then apply it to the fore and it will heale it: Also if you baile the hearbe in milke, and give the Degget to drinke, it will expellall inward poylog. pure, you died onely take and burrer

If your Hound have been hitten with another mad Dat, which is a difeate exceeding dangerous and more and him, or eletake the hearbecalled Torrow and beares handfull shareof in a morter, with a handfull of when

till it come to a salve, & then lay it to the fore, and it wil heale it, and if you poure into his Romacke as much Mi thridate as a hasell nut, diffolyed in sweet wine, and it will wonderfully scour and preserve him from the infection of the inward poison.

Ofa madde

fignes.

The infirmity of madnes it selfe in Dogr, is common dogge and the and oft to be seene, and though it be altogether incurable, yet if a man be experienced in the first signes or characters of madnesse, he may prevent divers mischiefes and most mortall evills, which insue for want of such knowledge, and albe he lofe one Dogge, yet hee may - fave althe rest: the first signes therefore to know when a Dogge is entring into this disease, is a melancholy se. parating himselfe from other Dogges, and walking up and downe alone, oft casting up his head into the wind, and looking upward his tail at the fetting on rifing upward and the rest hanging downe, his mouthwil forme and be full of flaver or white froth, as he runneth up and downe he wil haltily march at every thing that he meeteth with, yet, but onely give one shatch and away, his eies will be red and more fiery then other Dogger, and his breath will be strong and of a filthy favour, any of thefe fignes when you shall perceive, you shall presently separate him from other Dogges and kill him, for unto the difeafe is no cure; Alfo it reared on ai shall be dife

Birling with wer

allered enomin

of gaulling. If your Hound be gauld, or his skinne torne in any part, you shall onely take May butter, yellow wax, and alittle unsleakt sime beaten together like a salve, and there with anoint the fore place, and it is a present cure

If our Hound (as they are much incident thereunto) have upon him any tetter or dry feab, you shall take of black inke, the inice of mints, and vinegar of each a like quantity, and mixe them together with the powder of brimftone: rimitone till it be thicke like a falve, and then annoint he Tetter therewith till it bleed, and it will soone kill nd cure it.

If your Hounds be troubled with the itch, you shall For the itch ke nerve-oile, and beat it with quick silver, till the nicksilver be kill'd, and the salve turned to a paleyelow colour: then with the same annoint the Dog beore a good fire, and chase it well in against the haire,

nd it will cure him.

But if your House be troubled with the scab, or manpor the mangic
rie, then you shall take a penny worth or two of the best or seabunpowder you can buy, and mixing it with very strong
Wine-vinegar, make it thicke like puddle: then with
the same annoint all the places where hee scratcheth
ill they bleed, and it will kill the mangie, there be others
which use to cast their Dogo into the Lime-pits of Taners or Glovers, and force them to swim up and downe
the same, and it will kill the mangie, yet there must be a
great care taken in putting the Dogo in, lest doing it rashy, the Lime-water get into their eyes, which is very
langerous, and will hazard their burning out.

If your Hound shall receive any wound, whether it Of wounds
be with sharp or blunt weapon, or any accident what oever, although his owne tongue be a soveraine salve, yet
it be in any part, where either he can or cannot licke it;
the best cure is to wash it with warme Butter and Vinegar mix d together, and then anoint it with a little Venice Turpentine; but if it be a hollow wound, and must
of force be tainted, then you shall either tent it with
sweet Butter & Oatmeale, wrought together to a salve,
or with yellow Waxe and Deere-suet; there be some
that will use for a taint a small candles end, and that is vety good, if the Tallow be sweet; but if it be putrified.

C 4

then

then it will poylon and corrupt the wounde.

If your bound be croubled with a canker in his eares of a canker in .. which is a griefe much incident unto them, you fhal fire the care. raine the hole if you find any, with dry corke, and after wash the fore with venegar and Allome, mixt together till the fieth lookeraw, and after dry it with burnt Al. lome onely.

Of furbaiting. If your Hound be furbaited, you shall wash his feet with butter and beare boiled together, and then bind to the folesofhis feet young red nettles chopt very small, or beaten in a morter til they come to a falve.

Of Bruiles.

For any manner of bruile which that happen to your Hound, either by rush, soume, stroke or otherwise, if it appeare and fwellourwardly, you shall bath the place with cheeke weed, and groundfal boiled in strong Ale dregs till they be fost, and will allay the swelling, but if the braife be inward, then you shall with a home give the dogge a pint of new milke, and a quarter of an ounce of sperms Gete well mixt together, or for want of sperma Cete, double so much stone pitch bearen to fine powder.

If your Hound be troubled with the stone or other filthy matter, which maketh him that he cannot pille, you fral take the feeds of the hearbe Granum folis, or Gromel, and broking them, give them to the Hound in halfe a pint of white wine.

Hor coffivenes

If your Hound as it is very naturall to dogger be to cofive that he can by no meanes skummer, you shall first take a peece of a tallow candle, about three fingers in length, and throst it a good way into the tuell of the Hound, and then hold downe his tayle hard a quarter of an houre or more, and then give it liberty, and when he hath empried his belly, you that give him to drinke five

or fixe foundfulfof Saller oile, and will clean to him fifmountained imperfection; for instill

a Hyour Hound be troubled with any difeate in his cars shocker is be a continual furning, or any other imposing the care. formation, you half take verduyee and cheroile water, and mix them together, and each morning and evening dropa foonefull or two thereof into the dogger eares,

and you shall find it's prefenciemedie.

If your degreat any time be troubled with fore eier, For fore eier. of what nature or quality foever the griefe be, you find our one take a leafe or two of ground ivie, and chewing it well in your mouth, and facking out the jace spirthe same into the doggercies morning and evening, and it will cure them; This ground fuie is a little round rough izgged leafe; and growes in the bottome of hedges.

If your Hound thall happen to break a legge or any Forbroken other bone, you shall first with your hand place it in his bones. erue place, and fee that it fland ftraight and even, then bath it in the warm oile of swallows, or the oile of mandrage apples and weappe it about two or three times, in a feare cloth made of yellow wax and Deare free, which done splent it with flat splents of wood, and so role it with a frong roller, and let it fo reft nine dayes at leaft. before you unsplent it, but remove nor the seare cloth. for fifteene dayes, and you shall see the bone will knit: Rrongly and firmely.

Of the breeding of all mouver of Hounds:

Aving thus passed over the election of home position of Kennell, dieting & caring of al forts of difeales, I hold it meetest now to follow with some short precepts the breeding of Hounds, because it is exceedings

ding hard, for any man, to have a kennel of bounds from gift or purchace without much imperfection: for though one Friend give you a good hound, another fell you a good hound, yet how their goodnesses wil agree when they run together, is very disputable; and truly unlesse your bounds have one speed, one tunablenesse of voyce and one manner of busting, your pastime will be much disorderly, which there is no way to get so easily and truly, as by the breeding of your bounds, for one and the fuse one ano same birth produceth one and the same qualities, therefore having a bound & a bratch of that fize, voyce, speed, scent, proportion; and general goodnesse which agreeth

ther.

The moneths to breed in.

best with your owne nature and condition, you shal put them together to ingender and breed, either in January, February, or March, according as they shall grow proud, for those are the three most principal moneths in the yeare, for hound, bitches, or bratches, to be limed in: not but that they may conceive and bring foorth as good Whelper in other moneths; but because there will be much losse of time in the entering of them, for ife bratch be limed in lanuary, the will Whelpe her Litter in March, and so they will be ready to enter in the first beginning of hunting time: if the be Limed in February thee will whelpe in April, and if thee be Limedin March, thee will whelpe in Mayfollowing, and in all these three Moneths there is not a dayes losse, for the entring of the whelpes, which is an especiall care to be CHAPA I memianuHo bavraldo

Vader which

Also if you shallet your bounds ingender in the three agnes to breed moneths aforelayd, you shall not forget to observe as neere as you can, that when you put the dog and bitch fift together, the Moone be either in the figne Aqueries or Gemini; for it is held amongst the best Huntsmen

of this Land, that the whelpes which are ingendred under those two signes, will never runne mad, and fon the most part, the Litter will have at least double so many dogge whelpes as bitch whelper. When your brotch is neere whelping, or hath whelped; you shall separate her from other hounds, and have a private kennel for her, Ordering of where thee may be alone without company of other Branches after bounds, and you hall duly every night fee Her kenneld in Wholping the same, that thee may take acquaintance and delight therin, and when you feed her particularly, you shal feed her in that kennel, that taking a love thereto the may not feek out other unfit and unwholfome places to whelpe in for where a Bratch first whelpethher Litter, if they be removed, the wil not leave carrying her whelps up & down, til she have found the same place again, or some other perhaps more unfir then the former, and fuch carriage of whelps by the dam is very ill and dangerous: this kennel where your whelps that remaine that not be kept close, but open, that the bratch may have liberty to goe up and down after twenty four choures space which time the shall be keptivery well close and warme, that the may performe the naturall office of a damme to her whelps. courage and delight in busting.

You shall not suffer your Whelpes to sucke above When to wear two moneths at the most; but then you shall Weane them, and if the houseyon keepe be of great receite, & many Servants, you shall let your Gook bring up your whelpes, and your dairy-maide your fecond best, and the referou stall put fooith among fryour Friends, or Tenants, according unto the love you possesse in the

Country set meda to var limite i med excled

Now when your whelps are brought up, you shal not When to enter enter them into busting before they be at least a yeare & Whelps. lound

Whelpes in

of whelpes.

ahalfe olde, asthus, if your Whelps were whelpt in Merch, then you shall not enter them until Sepember, cometwelve monethrafeer: and if they were whelpt in April, then you Thall enter them in Ollober come twelve moneths after: And fo fourth, for the rest of the moneths.

How to enter

Now for the manner of your entring of whelpes you Wholes ... shal draw them abroad in the plefantest of the day with the most staunch and best hunting bounds you have, leaving at home all babling and flying Curres, and if you can, you shall have your bure ready for before you come, (for the bare is che principall chale you can enter wheles upon) and then putting her from her forme, and viewing perfectly which way the taketh, after the fentisa litelecooled, lay on your bounds, and give them all the adwantages you can for the busting of her, as by winde, view, ballow, or pricking her passage, and if they shall chancerokillher; you shall immediatly take her from the house, and not safer them to breake her, for it is an devillentione : but your selfe the pping away the skinne, shall cut her all to preces, and give every part of her to your young whelpes y which will breed in them great courage and delight in busting-

Observations You shall observe in the entring of your yong whelps, in the entring that they hunt faire and even , without advantage, or seeking any way to gaine their own cafe, as by lying off from the fent, therarting for croffing when they are behind to get even with the formest bounds : any of which when you hal perceive, you had immediatly bear them in with your hunting poule, and compell them to take the fent before them: also if any of them be giddy headed, and our of mercle will run before the other bounds cleane from the fent, in this calcullo you that beat them hile foundly

mold Size.

foundly backe and bring him backe to the Item, and force him to take it with the reft of the Remell. Also if any young hound will not strike upon a default, but run babling away without the scent, drawing away the rest of the hemelt to follow him; in this case also you shall courge him backe, and compell him to stand and labour poor the default, till some of the elder hounds undertake it, then you shall cherish all, both with horne and voyce into the Chase.

Lastly, if you find that any of your young Whelps trust more to his owne scent, then to the rest of his sellowes, and so by that meanes huntern at least twenty score sometimes behind the rest, making his defaults by his owne nose, and not their owne leading, yet huntern rety just and true: In this case you shall by no meanes were goe, or over-ride the Whelpe: but give him all comfort and encouragement you can, and let him take his owne time and leisure, for use and experience will quickly make him skilfull, and the skill will some carry him up amongst his fellowes, where hee will some become a principall Leader: and thus much for Hounds, and the composition of kensells.

ly cloathing, and wife regard secided and greated

Of all the severall Chases which Hounds are to hunt.

Here hath already (by many well experienced men)
to been much written of this Subject, that I know not
well what to write, except I should in some fort repeat
another mans tale: from which I am so farre different
(having vow'd to my felfe, by no means to meddle with
any thing formerly written) that the swiftest examiner
what soever, shall not find me guilty of the least blemish
therein,

therein, yet fince I must necessarily in this case write something, I will as briefly as I can set downe some materiall and speciall notes, and for the maine substance, if they desire a long continued circumstance (though this is sufficient for any understanding wit) referre them unto old Triftram Booke, translated by Mr. Turbervile, and fuch other Bookes, where they may find compleate Satisfaction.

Of the Stagge

To speake then first of the stagge, which is the most and his profits. Princely and royall Chase of all Chases, and for whom indeed, this Art of hunting was first found out, and invented, hee is of all Beafts the goodlieft, stateliest, and most manly, and for the use of man the fullest both of outward and inward profit, as in his flesh for the nonrithment of mans body, and in his other members for helpes in physicke, as the bone in his heart, which is soversigne for all inward faint sicknesses, for poison, the Plague and hard Travell in women : hisblood excellent for all kind of Fluxes, and to make the skin white and smooth: His Pizell good for the Cholick and bloody fluxe: His Horne a most soveraigne Cordiall against venome: his Suet good for swellings, Gouts, and Humours; and his skin, which is ever a during and Gentlemanly cloathing, and of Stagges, the oldest and greatest is the best.

How to know an old Stag-

The perfect fignes to know an old stagge by, are these; if when you take his view upon the ground, you see hee hath a large foot, a thicke heele, and a deep printing an open cleft, and a long space, then be affored he is old, also if his legge belong, and his bone thicke, it shewes age, besides, your old stagge doth not over-reach when your younger Deere doth, also you shall know his age by his ordere, as thus, if it be printed (as it will be

from

rom Inly to August) or writhen round, or flat, or broad. s it will be in Inne, and there withall be groffe and farry hen he is an old Stage but if contrarily finall & dry then e is but a young Deere; againe, you shall know his age y the times of the hornes, for if he have ten, twelve, or onreteen tines, he is a Deer of reasonable age, but if the eame be thicke and great, then he is an old Deere, fo if e carry but some fixe or eight tines, and a small beame, hen he is a young Deere, and not above three or foure ceres old, for the red Deere is faid the first yeere to have o head, the fecond but only daggers, and the third tines. Stage yeerely cast their heads in Morch, april, Mey, or

me, and in no other moneths, according to the good- Heads. fle of the soile wherein they feede, for the richest ound beareth ever the earlieft Deere, and a Deere is ver faid to be in feafon, nor may hee by good rule be

nted till he have cast his head. On the

The principallest quality in a Hunt f-man, is to know How to find ow and where to find a Deere, for if he be ignorant in a Deere eir haunts, he may wander long, and lofe much labour. herefore hee shall know, that a red Deere naturally unteth in November amongst Fors, Whins, or thicke rubs. In December, amongst thicke and strong woods. Tannary, in corn-fields, of Wheat and Rie: In Februand March, amongst young and thick bushes: in April d May in Coppiles and Springs: In Twee & Tuly, in ouroods, and Parlewes which are neerest unto greene orne: and in September and October, after the Arst owers of raine, they goe to Ruts and and was

Now when the Hant foren will at any time fearth any these places to find his game, hee must be carefull by o meanes to goe downe, but up the wind, for a Deere is most dainty scent, and upon the least fault will fly and

rechuncing of the Stag.

eave.

leave his feed : therefore hee must come charely and closely, with a quicke care, and a ready eye.

Now for the best time to finde ont your Game, it early, before Sunne rise, at which time the Deere goed to his food: from whence you shall watch unto his Leire, and having lodged him, you may returne home and prepare all things for the daies hunting: for beat sured, except violently compelled, hee will not stirre until Evening:

The hunting of the Stag.

Now for the manner of his hunting a you shall find cast off your finders, neere his place of lodging, and after they have honced him about a ring or two, you shall call in the rest of your Hounds, and being in full cry an maine chafe, you shall give him comfort both with Horncand Voyce, the has foone as you can possibly you shall get fight of the Deersand take what especial now or markes you can from him; so that as much as per fible you may know him from any other Deere, then at every default, as foone as the Hounds are incry agains you shall make into the huntral Decreand view him, and if you finde it to be a fresh Decition you shall rare the Dogs, and bring them backe to the default, and there make them cast about againe, untill they have under taken the first hunted Deene, then give them comfort by hollowing and Gibble , and fo continue the chafe of you have either for up the Decretor (Ring him, ever and anon having a watchfull eye tinto change, for it is the pasure of a Deere, whenhe is once imbolt, or weary, to seeke where hee may find another Deere, and to bear him up, and lay him fel feidowne in his place. I wow

To know when a Stag is weary. To know when a Stagge is weary, you shall see him imbost, that is, foaming and flavering about the mount with a thicke white fresh his haire will looke black, the

ning

og and fouls with Ively and he will tappish of olac he will everand anon bedying downs and lunking in the holes and corners, and for his last Refugehe will rake himselfe to the soile: which is, he will leape (if he n) into Rivers, Ponds or other water, out of which ou thall force him either by are or friength: And thus such for the Chafe of hunning of the Stagge.

Now for the Hunting of the Bucke: for as much as of the Bucke. ey are most usually keprin Parkes, and that every Kee-bad or standard er, which is worthy to be a Keeper, may fooner from sowns experience then from any Reading, get the perience of the ground hee tendeth, and fith hee is sund both by the Lawes of Amerimen and good maners to give every man contentment that is privileged hunein his ground ? And fich who foever can hunta ag well, cannot hunta Bucke ill, the red Deere being er farre more curious to hung then the Fallow: Dwill or pendalig more time to write of it, but refer you to hole roles which are already relieurled at bas wolfed

Touching the hunting of the Hore, which is every of the Hare onest man, good mans chase, and which indeed is the reft, and readiest, and most induring pastime, and like. Hein its owne kind, full of good profit formans prevarion. Forthough the beaft be out little, yet are the rembers worth injoyment, as the fieth, which is good f all manner of Fluxes a the Braines good to make hildren breed their teeth with eafer: whe woolle acelent to Reach blood The Callovernigae for force yes; he blood which will kill Rhume, Wormes, and the liffling bone, which being worne, taketh away the paine of the Cramp with many other good things be fides

Touching the hunting of the Have, you are fifft to re. The hunting and the place of hunting, as whether it be in woods, or of the Hare-Champaigne:

Ofher prohim

Heights

Champaignesit in woods, you shall not cast of your De in the thickest of the coverr, but rather beate the bull close, or shrubby ground neere adjoyning to the coverts for though in the woods you may fooner find a bare, yet commonly you shall find such change therewithall, that you firall hardly bring any forth to well your pleasure where on the contrary part, if you finde any in those neighbouring grounds, thee will presently fly forth into the champaigne: because naturally a Hare will resuse the covere; till the begin to be weary, and a Hare being once heated, is not so easily lost upon a fresh change; as when the scents are of equall coolenesse, if you hunt in the champaigne, you shall first beat those places which are most likely, as where gorse or whins grow, or in grounds that are full of cusks of rushes, short ling, bramble bushes, or fuch like: por if the champaigne be more plaine and void of such places, then you shall at the beginning of the yeere repaire to the thrubs, about Christmasto the fallow; and in March to the greene Corne s for those are the most usuall haunts for the best Heres; and in all these places you shall regard the Forme, or Heres leat well, and know whether it be old or new as if the Forme be plaine and smooth within, the padde before it flat and worne, and the prickes fo new and easie to be feene, that the earth appeare blacke, and as it were presently broken, then is the Forme new, and if the Hounds call upon it, then may you hant from thence, and upon the traile recover that Here; but if the Forme looke old and rough within, and the padde it felfe be not smooth nor any pricks to be discerned therein, then it is old, and if the Hands call upon it, you shall rate them, for the scent is old and all the labour will be lost you feel upon in The next thing you observe, must be the shifts and

Where to find Hares.

ledge of the Hares forme.

Officer profits.

Champairne:

Lindes of

The flight of

Hawkey

fleights of the Hare, when the is wearily hunted, as her dubblings and windings, and at every default give the The Hares Hounds leifure enough, and compalle enough in the thirts, casting about of your rings for the unwinding of the same, then you shall observe her leaps and skips before the squar, and beat all those places very curiously which are likely to give her any harbour, and though the loffe seeme never so dangerous, yeungs to be discouraged but to continue your learch, because when she commeth to those hard shifts she is at the last cast, and cannot stand long before the hounds, Many other circumstances there are, but they are to generally knowne to almost every man that any way affecteth this pleasure, that it is needleffe to make further relation thereof, and therefore I hold this sufficient for the hunting of the bare.

Now for the hunting of the Fexcor Budger, they are The hunting chases of a great deale lesse use or conning then any of of the Foxe or the former because they are of much hotter scent, as be-Badger. ing invitled stinking scents, and not sweet scents, and indeed very few Dogs but will hunt them with all eagernesse; therefore I will not stand much upon them, but advise you to respect well their haunts & coverts, which commonly is in woods and bulbie places, and to take knowledge of their earths, and kennells, and as neere as you can, when you goe about to hunt them, to hop up their kennels, and keeps them out, that fling forth, they may be the fooner brought to their destruction; the chase is profitable & pleasant for the time, in so much as there are not so many defaults, but a continuing sport, yet not so much desired as the rest, because there is not so much are and cunning. And thus much for chases, and the generall use of all kind of hunting. and and the ?

The end of bunting bish

The Hard when the iswearly named as her three Hard and the Hard and th

thing about of your right with tour and skips before

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of the beating with all for well the string guidened the confirmed that of the confirmed when the confirmed when the confirmed to



F your English Husband man shall for his Recreation, choose the pleasure of Hawking, which is a molt Princely and serious delight; her shall understand that all Hawkes are divided into two kindes: the long winged Hawke and the short; the

long winged Hawkes, which are meete for our Hulband mans Recreation, are the Faulent-gestle, and her Tweell, the Gerfaulcon and her Genkin, the Saker, the Emper, the Burbury Paulcon, the Merlin, and the Hubby: and the thore winged Hawker, are the Golbanke, the Termiof the Golbanke, the Sparrow Hawke and the Worker.

The flight of Hawkes.

Kindes of

he huncing

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Hawkes.

The Paulcan gentle which is the principle of Hawker, may be made either for the field or river, and will fly either at the particle or the Mallard the Gerjapleon will fly at the Herron the Saker at the Craine or Bitter, the Lander will fly at the Particle only; the Merlin and the Habby at the Particle, Or any finall bird what foever: the Go, hanke, or Terrel of Gospanke at the Particle, Phealant, or Here the Sparron banke at the Particle or Blacke bird, and the Musket at the Bush only, and all these Hanks are hardy, meeke, and loving to the man.

All hawkes generally are manned after one manner. The manning that is to fax, by watching& keeping them from the pipe Hawkee by a continual carrying of them upon your filt, and by a most familier stroaking and playing with them; with the Wing of a dead Foule or fuch like and by often gab zing and looking of them in the face, with a loving and gentle Countenance, and for making them acquainted thof the water, you find with a little ham od this

After your hawks are manned, you hal bring them to the Lure by casic degrees, as first making them impe Of Luring of unto the fift, after faltipon the Lure, then come to the Hawkes. ly char either upon the found of the one or fight of the other the wil prefently come in and be most obedient. which may eafily be performed. by giving her reward hen the doch your pleasure and making her fall when he difebeyeth: short wing dhawks that be called to the fift only, and nor to the Lure, neither that you use unto them the loudnesse and variety of voice, which you doe to the long-winged hawkes, but only bring them to the fift bychinping your lips together, or elle bythe whiftler And in this manner of Luring and calling of hawker. (for those winged hawkes are faid to be called and not Lured) you that specially acquaint your hawke with three things : First bouldnesse and acquaintance with Men. Dogges, and horses; then that she be eager and tharp let before the Lure be thewed her, knowing both the morning and evening hours of her luring; and lasthe to delight her the more with the Lure, to have hever garnished on both sides with warme and bloody meare

When your hawkes are throughly manned and lu-Thebathin red, and are come to height of flesh and good lust, you shal chen spy out a faire day when the weather and aire

Ofenleaming. griffer gniving gairuealbas

ted

and an and is most temperate, and carry your Hawke to some faire little, shallow, fandy, running Brook, or rundle where the water is quiet and still, and where your Hawke may Rand up the mid thigh therein, and having prickt her downe and made her fast hard by the verdge thereof. you shal take off her hood and go a little way from her and fee where the will barbtherein; but if you find her feareful of the water, you shal with a little sticke paddle in the water a while before her, and then depart from heragaine, and let her then bath therein as long as thee pleafeth this done you shal take her upon your fift and give her a bir or two of meat, then hold her in the fun, and let her picke, prune, and dry herselte againe; if you cannot come to any River, brooke, orrundle conveniently, then you shall provide either a large bason or a broad shallow tubbe, and in it let your Hawke Bath as oft asoccasion shallerve, for this bathing giveth a hawk courage, boldnesse and a great appetite, & would commonly be afed the day or morning before any princely flight: If it be in the winter that your Hawke batheth, when no Sanne Shineth, you may then drie her as well by the gentle aire of the fire as otherwise.

Ofenfeaming, ad fcouring.

To enseame your Hawke, which is to cleanse her giving catting from greate, fat & glue which lieth inwardly in her body, and which you shall know by her round thighes, hie selh, and full mewtings; then when you feed her in the morning give her abit or two of hot meate; and the night following little or nothing, then morning and evening after feede her upon the flesh of a Rooke washe in two waters, till you feele the pinions of her winges more teder then they were before, then give her casting according to her nature, as was before shewed, and once in two or three daies give her a hennes necke well ioyn-

ted and washe in water, which will by the sharpnes therof breake the kells and filmes of far which are in her body; then every morning you hal give her a quicke traine Pidgeon, and keepe her folong upon her wing that by her owne moderate exercise, she may melt and dissolve the greafe that molesteth her, which after it is broken you may take away, by giving her threeor fowre pellers of the roote of Sellandine, as bigge as garden peafe, wel washrand scowred, and if you steepe those pellers in the firrup of roles, the scouring is much stronat which you that faften a finall Creance, and stop

When your hawke is manned, lured, and enfeamed, Of fiving ac you shall then bring her to her flight, which if it be at the Pheasant the Pheafant or Partridge in woody and close grounds, or Partridge then you shal when you lure the hawke, cast your lure into some lowe tree or bush, that therby you may bring her to take the stand, which when she doth, you shalthen drawe out your lure, and giving her notice therof, make her ceaze thereon, and ever feed her on the ground and under a buth, the practife whereof wil bring her to delight in the stand, and to marke althe advantages which thee that get from thence, then bringing her to either Pheafant, or Partridge, make her flie at a yong one first. that being more foolish & easier saine, she may take delight in her conquest. But if you flie any long-winged hawke in the Champaine, then you shal by al meanes possible keep her from the stand, and only maintaine her voon her wing til you spring the Parmidge underneath her, and then stooping upon the advantage, the prey can hardly escape her, yet for the more fure killing of the game and entring of young hawkes, you hall first Spring the Partridge and marke them then being come to the mark cast off your hawke, and when the is gotten named !

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to the hight of her gare lay in your Spannels, vand then recriving the Pareridge underneach her after the dia Higher is impossible the thould escape. And in this for you may fly al manner of long-winged hawkes , for its not to proper to fly them from the fift, although moff of our late Full coners how whates until y buctoryour Thore-winged hawkes, syon that thy them from the fit onely: And therefore to make them hardy and valiant, you that first enter them at an old field Partridge laid in a hole, and covered either with a foode, board, or have at which you shal fasten a small Creance; and then uncoupling your Spannels, as they are raunging about fodainely, when your hawkes head is towardes the Partridge, plucke off the fodde or harte, and fer the trainegoe, and the Hawke after it, which as foone as the hath flaine reward her very well, and thus doing twice or thrice, you may after venture to file her at your pledraws out your lure, and giving her posice there's tent

Of flying at fowler

PROF.

Of Avior son

the Pheastne's or Parent ge.

but o make your Hawke flie at fowle, which is called the flight at the tiver, you that fire white of an approved wel quarried Hawke that is a fure killer, and let her enew the fowle follong til the bring it to the plundge: then take her downe and reward her, and secherby, yet fo as you may have her ready to offe at your pleasure: then whiftle of your youghawke, and when the is at the height of her gate, and that you have thewed her water divers times to make her the more inward, and by a gibbet cal'd her in, when at my 19me the hath looked out: Then being int over the fowle, make in with a your company on every fide the river, and fo lay forth the foole, which if your Hawke Hoop, Brike and trulle, you finall prefently make in to her, and helpe her, and then croffing the fowles wings, of breaking them, therybeit Hawke

Tokeep 2 hawk in high

ilying.

Hawken ale the pleasure the left the doe not flag the fourth and the life the flooring, then you that give your Hawke leafure to recover her gate agame, & then lay forth the foule as before, nor leaving thus to doe til you have landed her and that the Hawke hath flaine is Beatien reward the ras before date the friends the fine for hall ful out that the four doe leape and breake away : then you that be fure to have a five Mallard readie in your bag ; which you may caft foorth, and lo reward too much greedinelle of the day always walculou

Lilyour long winged hawke flying at the tiver or in Helpes for champaine fields use to take Itand which is a foul fault, faults in long you that first by almeanes shunne flying neers trees or and first of the over buelfchie do not fuffice, then you hal have di- frandges traines in divers mens hands: and when the hawke

his traine, and if the kil it, reward her; this doing once or twice will reclaime or nothing.

If your hawke through pride of greate or otherwise Against hose froward and coy, you shall not when the kils reward wardness. her as you were wont, but convaying lome other cold meat cummingly under her, let her take her pleasure theren; and ever with the incate give her lome fethers which may seewer her and make her to call, for this recover her Romacke; and make more careful and

If your hawke be of a wilde and firring nature wil not looke inward towards the man with her head. but rake and gale after every checke, neither respecting who ping not gibbering, in this case you must followe her and lure her backe, and as soone as the turn her head, thow her the Luci, to which if the Coup, then presently reward her, and thus do to ofe as the raungeth ama) tils

To bring hawkes up-

hawke inward.

ril the be brought unto that love to your voyce and affe Gion to the Lucy, that the wil forget her other extraval gant thoughts.

Tokeep 2 hawk in high flying.

Helpes for

ftand.

faults in long

winged hawler, and hift of the

When your Hawke is brought to flie to an extraor dinary high pitch, to mainraine and keepe her in the fame manner of flying stil, you shall nothic her above one flight in the day at the most, for nothing bringer her down more then over Wearingsie. Also you sha then not keepe too extreame a straight hand upon her. for the too much greedinesse of the Quarry makes her flack her flying. Also you shal not flye her upon Rundies, or small brookes, but upon plashes and broad Rivers, you that not fuffer her to flie too long, but after two or three stoopings, and a crossing, although the misse, take her down with the Lucror maine, and re-wardher, for this encouragment wil maintaine her in her goodnelle.

To bring hawkes up-Ward. AniegA

wardne fie.

o make a

hawke inward.

If your Hawke be high flying, yet floathfull to get to her Gare, or elle now and then stouping before there be cause, and to losing her Way, which many times hap peneth when either the hawke is kept too sharpe, or flowne out of her due time, any of which faults when you perceive, you shalthen upon the doing the reof give her a dead Quarry, and then hood her up without to ward, and an houre or two aftercall her to the lure, and feed her : and thus do as oft as the offendeth; yet for the more fure prevention thereof, I would have every Foolconer to try the natural disposition of his hawken And find whether the flieth better on a straight hand, or and pen, and whether early or late and so forth, and according to her owne nature ever to keep her.

Short winged hawkes as Golhawkes & Sparrow howk wil many simes neither kil their Game, nor the their

Game

Game to marke but will give it over after a little flying. and (as Faulconcile terme it) verme taile unto it, which Faults in thore when you fee, you that incourage your Dogges to hunt winged hawks. and call before your hawkeartaine parenage; as it were taile. the Wild one, and make her feate it, and feed well upon it, to incourage her the better, and thus do twice, or thrice, which if you lee is prevaile nor then effectue her not, but make her away, for the will hardly ever be Re-

Hawkes that have never beene acquainted with Prey, If a Hawke wil wil many times not fly at al but taking a Tree, wil fit not fly at all. and look after the game, which fault to amend, you hal ever feed her upon quicke Birds, and make her toot them, and then going into the field, which is Champion and plaine, after you have Rid up and downe a pretty pace with the hawke unhooded, you hall cause one of our company to cast out a field Partridge before your hawke: Then let her flye at it, and to foone as the hath footed it, let her feed thereon at her pleafure, and do thus three or foure times till flee be well in blood, and you thall find her valiant quickly senoth bust, ever led

If your hawk be folded of the man, that the wil not Too much flye from him, bur after a stroke or two, returnes to him fondnes of the gaine: you must then but seldom be familiar with her. ind let her rather feed her felfe then be fed by you, and as oft as she commeth fo unproperly unto you, you shall give her no reward, but when she for laketh you and killeth the Game, then you shal wel Reward her, and then make her both familiar with Men, Dogges, and horses, for totake toy or diflike to any of them, is a mischiefe a great deale worse then the former.

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To speake of the Mewing of long winged hawkes, you shall understand that she may be set downe, that is,

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Mewing of long-winged Hawkes-

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Hallawice wil not fly avail.

Mewing at large.

Mewing of fhort-winged hawkes.

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ondnes of the

put into the Mewe about the middle of April, at which time if you finde they have any lice you that pepper them, and put them into the Mewe, which it it bee a lowe place upon the ground free from noise vermine or any evilaire, then it is called mewing at the frone or Mewing at the Rocke but if you mewe in any high roome with open windowes toward the North, or North-taft, then it is called mewing at large : If you mewe at the stocke you thal have a broad Table in the midst of the roomes on which you must place sand, gravel, stones, sods, and tubs for water, and in the midft of the fee free-ftone or block of two foots high, so which you that faften your hawke with a turvel of iron, forbat at no time her leafe may be intangled; this manner of mewing may be in the Faulconers owne bed-chamber, or in any other fafe rome at his pleasure, the best meate in the mowe is any quicke birds or fowlar, dogs fleshand such like a Ifmon mewe your hawke at large, you hal puther look into themew, having fundry pearches therin, fome high forms lowe for her rule to be on; and in this mewe also you that have, fand, frones, gravell, greene fodsland water, al which you hall renewe as off as neede doe require, and in the midst of them ablocke or two whereon to the her meate, which meate shalbe the same formerly spoke of and given at certaine and dup times, without faile of ale es ofcassie comment fountinoperty unto you, quistant

If you intend to mewe a short winged hawke, as the Goshawke, or suchdike, you shal in March after you have forwired her and made her eleane from lice, but off hen leffe, and throw her into the Mawelloofe, eithening high roome or alow roome at your pleasure; let her preches be lined with canvalle, or with woolleindifts for the fafery of her feet, let her have store, of water for bathing

li celling of

and offrenewed, and store of meate, as live Pidgam, warme Moster, watme Gost, or Dogs field, any of which will make ther Mew quickly into O and Daglar of villag

Howker for the field, would be drawne from the Mew When to draw in home, and made ready to fly in Angus, at which time Hawkes. Come is cut, and the Game is firing ; and Hanker for the River would be drawne in Mazuff, that they may be ready rolly inseptember lois of shipsod (10 sais)

Hankes have divers infirmities and difeales; as Fea- Difeales in vers, Palley, Imposshumes, fore eyes, and Nares, Me-Hawkes. grims, Pantas, calting her Gorge, foulenelle of Gorge, Wormes, Fillanders, ill Liver, or Gout, Pinne in the foot, breaking the Pounce, Bones out of Joyne, Bones broken, bruiles, Lice, Colds, Frounce, Fistulaes, Stone, much gaping, more foundring, privile evill, taint in the Feathers, loke of appeales, broken wind, blow on the Wing, wounds, Iwellings, cating their ownerer, taking up of veines in Hawkes, Gramp, and a world of others: All which for as much as I have the wed the Medicines, and cures thereof in the former Treatife called Charpe and Good. I will referre you unto the fame, and not doubt but it will give you latisfaction.

CHARLYT.

of courfing with Grey hounds, and the Excellencies of that Sport.

NTOwif the mind of our Husbandman be not to ge- of course L I nerally taken with the delight and pleasure of this with Greyrecreation of hawking, but that he preferreth before it the delight of courfing with Grey bounds, which is a very noble and worthy pastime, hee shall in it observe these foure things, the Breed of Grey bounds, their above NoV cheir

Rolaces & Lier breed.

BOT BUS

Breeding of Hounds.

with or not N

their dyer, and the Lawes belonging to the same. Touching the breed of Greyhounds, you are principally to respect the Countries in which they are bred and nourished, as that it be a champaigne plaine and without covert, where a Here may stand forth and indure a course of two miles, or more, as it shal happen (for the coursing of the Hare, is that which I purpose most to entreate of) because in a close countrey full of covere where a Hare cannot runne above a quarter of a mile or lesse: both the pleasure of the recreation is taken away, and the Greybound by an insufficient exercise is made unapt, and unfit for that for which he was created.

Best places for breed.

ounds.

195 14

Now of champaine countries, they are of three kinds. as the low vales, as are the vale of Belvoite, the vale of white Horse, the vale of Ensham, and such like, the high Dounes and Heaths, as about Salisbury, Ciffeter, Lincolne, and many such like places; and the middle between both, as the County of Northampton, and Leicester, and others like them: All which are very excellent places for the The tenerey breeding and training up of the best Greyhounds, yet of the three, your vales or middle foiles, which for the most part are errable grounds, are much better to breed and traine on, then your Dounes and heathes, because they are much more laboursome, rough, heavie, and in the winter season full of much trouble & false foot-hold, in so much, that a Dog, which is able to run strongly, swittly, and surely there, must necessarily do it ten times better when he comes to the smooth, plaine, and carpetlike Doune: where on the contrary, the Dog which is trained upon those even Donnes, though he be right famous and excellent, when he comes to run in the deepe well plowed field, is to seeke where to bestow his feet, and can neither thew speed, cunning, nor indurance.

Now the Gentlemen which dwell on the Dounes, and plaine grounds, to maintaine the reputation of their Nimblenes in Dogs, affirme them to be much more nimble and cunning in turning, then the valley Dogs be, because the fairenesse of the earth giving them so much advantage over the Hare that having her even (asit were) in a manner under their feed, thee is put more to her thifts, and Arives with greater art of fleights to deceive and get advantage of the Greyhound: And it is true, for by reason of the advantage of their hils, which are great and steep, though smooth and plaine. I have seene a vale Dog so much deceived, that upon a turne, he hath lost more ground then hath been recoverable in the whole course fter: but this is no want of goodnesse but a little skill, which a moneths courfing will bring a Dog fo fufficientunto, that hee will not need any other reformation hen the knowledge of his errour, by his loffe of labour. so that I conclude the good Dog upon the deepes will ver beate the good Dogs on the plaine.

It is an old received opinion amongst many men of Difference bethe Leash, that the Grey-hound Bitch, will ever beate tweene Dogs he Grey-hound Dog, by reason of her more nimblerefle quicknesse and agility: And it is sometimes seene, hat a perfect good Bitch indeed, hath much advantage fan ordinary Dog: but if the good Dogmeet with the good Bitch, there is then no comparison, but the Dog will be her Master, in as much as he exceederh her both in length and strength, the two maine helps in courfing; for her nimblenesse is then no helpe, sith a good Dog in the turne will lose as little ground, as any Bitch

whatfoever.

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Yet thus much I would perswade all Gentlemen of Dogs and Bicthe Leash, to bevery carefull in their breeding, to breed ches for breed

Greyhounds.

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upon

Nimilance in chagodes

upon the best Bitches they can provide, for it is found in experience, that the best Dog upon an indifferent Bite will not get fo good a Whelpe, as an indifferent Dogg upon the best Bitch: And amongst these observations in breeding Greyhounds; you shall observe to have your Dogges and Bitches of equall and indifferent ages, as about three or foure yeeres old at the most; but in cale of need, your Bitch will indure a great deale longer then your Dogge, and to breed with a young Dogge on an old Bitch, may bring forth an excellent Whelp.

Touching the shapes of Grey-hounds (from whence The shapes of you shall take the best Collections for their goodnesses Greyhounds.

they are certaine and most infallable a Therefore tons ching Greybounds, when they are puppies, or jound whelpes, those which are most raw-bon'd, leane, look made, fickle or crooked hought, and generally unknit in every member, are ever likely to make the best Dogger and most shapely: but such as in the first three or four moneths, are round, and close trust, far, Areight, and as it were full fum dand knit in every member, never prove

good, fwift, or comely, and on-y

Now after your Dogge comes to full growth, as at a yeere and a halfe, or two yeeres old, he would then have a fine long leane head, with a therpe note ruth growne from the eyes downward. A full cleare eye with long eyelids, a tharp care thor tand close falling, a long necke a little bending, with a loofe hanging wezand; a broad breft, freight forelegs, fide hollow ribs, a freight fquatt and flat backe, thore and ftrong fillers, a broad space be tweene the Hips, a frong fleameortaile; and a round foot, and good large clefts. Now for the better help of your Memory, I will give you an old Rime, left by our fore-fathers, from which you shall understand the crue DOGI

Chapes

hepereta perfekt szockowdzezekthiekist ibad ar T adoggeina good frate of body is chippinges, cruffes

bread for render bushit boog a wellkie word! Lambe . o frich like , first seide die beite besteht der der or o

ther broath, in whiches a hithebash of the state ton, veale venion, or any kinde of Palan Gardil shalf thereof, a

ther cleane fealding watersmidtenstrathiopings o

bread is scalded von that smoot and belief to be when when your feeding hours course held belief half take a

much good milke, flotten and and bettof bastilke (but el best is most wholsome) as will fully or more then wh

These being the principall members of a good grey mud, if they refemble the proportions of the things aove named, the dogge cannot chule but be most per-

When you have thus a perfect and well-shape grey bounds and your next rule is to apply your selfe to the dyes- to course ing and ordering of him, for the pleasure to which you eep him, that bringing him to the uttermost height or rength of wind, you may know the uttermost goodes that is within him, which disorderly and soule keeing will conceale, and you lofe a Lewell for want of nowledge of the value.

Dyetting then of grey bounds confisteth in foure e- of what dyereciall things, to wit, foode, exercise, gring, and kee tin conflicts. lling, the first nourishing the body, the second the mbes, the third the wind, and the last the spirits.

To speake then first of food, it is two fold, either offoode enerall, or particular; general as for a continual upholing and maintaining of a dogge in good state of body, eing in good plight and liking; or particular, when a ogge is either poore, lick, or prepared for wager, staneth in neede of particular foods of advantage:

Of general!

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Ofgenerall

The best general foods for the ordinary aphorating adogge in a good state of body is chippinges, crustes of bread, soft tender bones orgriffelsof Veale, Lambe, or such like; first scalded in beefe broth norvery falt, oro ther broath, in which hath beene boiled, mutton, veale, venifon, or any kinde of Pallen, or for want thereof, o ther cleane scalding water after your chippings or bread is scalded you shall let it stand and coole, then when your feeding houre commeth, you shall take as much good milke, flotten milke, or buttermilke (but the best is most wholsome) as will fully or more then whitenthe ame, for it is to be intended, that your water must be all drunke up into your bread, and your milke multonely make it I wim, and with this feed your de morning and evening after you come from walking him and give him a good and fufficient meale thereof, for grey-hounds this will onely maintaine and uphold him ingood flate of body, being ftrong and lufty in fielh before. Tor particular food, which is when a dogge is poor

Of particular foods.

ficke or to be prepared for wadger, they be thefe: First if he be poore in flesh, sickly or weake, the best food you can raise him up withall is to take sheepes heades wo and all cleane washt, and breake them all to peeces, then put them in a Caldron or Kettle, and after the water hath rifen and is cleane skum'd, pur unto it good from of oat meale and sweet pot-hearbs final chopt togeth and so boile it til the flesh be tender; then with this men and the pottage feed your grey-bound morning and es ning, and it wil soone put him into great lust & streng but if you will prepare him for match and wadger, th you shall make him this diet-bread, take a pecke of finelt and drieft oat-meale, & two pecks of good whe and taving ground them together, boult the meale the

Foodefor & match

Nov

rough a fine boulting cloath, & then feartering amongle trapretty quantity of any leads and Licotas well-caten to gain to together, kneaditup with the whites of agges new Ale and barme mixt together, and so bake it in pretty round loaves reasonable hard, with this bread either scalded, as was before shewed in your chippings or purinto the Houres of pottage with the Sheepes-heads warine, feed your dog feeding morning and evening, to wit, helfe an hour after Sunne rife, and helfe an hour before Sun fer, when you come from walking or ayring him, and it will bring him to exceeding great strength of body and purenesse of Touchingayring or walking of grey hounds, wibnis

For the exercise of your grey bound, it consideralike wife in two things, coursing and avring; and they here coursing ethability to his limber and perfitneffe to his winder o speake then of coursing, you shall not taile to course him at least twice a weeke: If your courses bestrong & ong : but thrice a weeke, if they be but reasonable, and file or amile and a halfe et molt, and fometimes if courses be there and under a mile. In courfing you hall observe two things, bloud and labour; bloud, which har thing and animating of your dogge to delight in he pleasure, when he findes the reward of his painestaing, for if a dog course continually and never kill, the port will grow yeklome unto him, and therefore now and then, give him fuch advantage, that he may kill the Hare, then labour, which is contrary to killing; for in it you must give the Hare al indifficut advantage, both by law and otherwise, whereby she may stand long before the dogge, and make him shew his utmost strength, before he beable to reach her.

After yourdog hathcourft, if he kill, you shall by

Sainer &

no meanes suffershim to brake the Hare, but havings Ordering dogs ken her from him first clense his mouth and phaps from often courfing. the wood of the Flare So then give himitoceate the line lights; and heart, and forake him up in your leafe, lead him home and there first washing feet a insulitate butter and beere, and so put him up in the kennel, and halfe houre after feed himy for apon this courling days you mult Bynds meanes give him any meare more them white bread tout and butter, or a toult and oile , which must be given before his morning airing and so keneled exceeding great strength of struostid orsegnatilist

Of ayring.

Touching ayring or walking of grey bounds, which t a great ngurisher and increaser of winde, it must dewly be done every marning before Sun-rife and every eveaing before orafter Sunhe fer in this manner, as foone as you have opened your kennel and ruled your dog overwich icleane haire olothen you that her him plays little about you before the kennell dore, then take him up into your teash, and walke him forth into the field where for the most parvare no theepe or other small tell, which they may our of wantonnelled adauger, and there lechim look and give him leave to play and for about you, so that he may skuimmer, pisse, and empore his body, which when he hath done fufficiently syou file thepitake bim up in your lead again a panti to walk him bomeand kennelt han this you halo do eafter th fame mannerin the evening and allo if your dogge be strong and luttie amight after Supper, and then brin ging him home bring him to the fire wand there sthem fireich und beske themselves vane wich you bandgrope and cleante them from ticks and other filt which done lead them to the kennel, and thut them up After your dog hall court, if hekillydginllision 00

Now

Now for the kenelling of Greybounds, it is a right neceffary action and must be performed with all diligence, for it breeds in the Dogge lust, spirit, and nimblenesse, prevents divers mischances; and keepes the powers from spending till time of necessity: and therefore you shall by no meanes suffer your Dogge to be out of the kennell, but in the houres of feeding, walking, coursing, or when you have other necessary businesses to do about him.

SERITY WARDS and the other beare

The Lawes of the Leafbe or Courfing, As they were commanded, allowed and subscribed by Thomas late Duke of Norfolke, is the raigne of D. Elizabeth.

Ow lastly, touching the Lawes of the Leashe, or Coursing, though they be uncertainly received, & the Grey-lter with mens various opinions, yet these under write house en were held for authentical once and invented, received, and subscribed unto by many noble and worthy personages, suting fully with the reasons and grounds of the pastime.

First therfore it was ordered that he which was chosen Fewrerer or letter loose of the Greybounds, should receive the Greybounds matche to run together into his Leashe, assoone as he came into the field, and to follow next to the Hare-finder til he came unto the forme: and no Horseman nor Footeman on paine of disgrace to goe before them, or on either side; but directly behind, the space of forty yards or thereabouts.

Item, that not above one brace of Greybounds, to course a Hare at one instant.

4

Item.

no meanes fuffershim to brake the Hare, but having Ordering dogs ken her from him first elense his mourh and chaps for often coursing the wood of the Hare So then give himitoreate the live lighter and heart, and forake him up in your leafe, lead him home and there first washing feet a martible butte and beere, and so put him up in the kennel, and halfes houre after feed himy for apon this course it days you mult By nos meanes give him any meate more than white bread tout and bureer, or a toult and oile a which must be given before his morning airing and so keneled exceeding great strength of stroozed orsoged list

Ofayring.

Touching ayring or walking of grey-bounds, which is a great ngurisher and increaser of winde, it must dewly be done every marning before Sun-rife, and every evening before orafter Sunne ferinahis manner, as foone as your have opened your kennel and rubid your dog overwich a cleane haire otothen you shall be himplay little about you before the kennell dore, then take him up into your leash, and walke him forth into the field where for the most parvare no sheepe or other smale tell, which they may our of wantonnelle indanger, and there lechim lower and give him leave to play and feep about your fo that he may skummer, piffe, and emp his body, which when he hath done fufficiently syou that then take him up in your leads again a panti to walk him bomeand kennell han this you halodok after th fame manner in the exerting and alfoif your dogge be Afrong and liftie at night after supper, and then brit sebem fireich und beske themselves y rand with you handgrope and cleante them from ticks and other file which done lead them to the kennel, and thus them After your dog hall courft, if he kills dgin llas of

Now

Now for the kenelling of Greybounds, it is a right neceffary action and must be performed with all diligence, for it breeds in the Dogge lust, spirit, and nimblenesse, prevents divers mischances; and keepes the powers from spending till time of necessity; and therefore you shall by no meanes suffer your Dogge to be out of the kennell, but in the houres of feeding, walking, coursing, or when you have other necessary businesses to do about him.

SLITTY WARDS and the other beare

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no Horseman nor Footeman on paine of disgrace to goe
before them, or on either side; but directly behind, the
space of forty yards or thereabouts.

Item, that not above one brace of Greybounde, to

course a Hare at one instant.

4

Item,

Item, that the Hare-finder should give the Hare three so bowes before he put her from her Leat, to make the Grey-bounds gaze and attend her rising.

It. That the Fewterer shall give the Hare twelvescore Law, ere he loose the Grey-hounds, except it be in dan-

ger of losing sight good mor rotter as an an on yalland

It. That Dogge which give the he first turne, it after the turne be given, there be neither coate, slip, nor wrench extraordinary, then he which gave the first turn shall be held to winne the wager.

It, if one dog give the first turne and the other beare

the Hare, then he which bore the Hare shall win.

It if one dog give both the first turne and last turne, and no other advantage betweene them, that odde turn shall win the wager.

It that a coate shall be more then two turnes and a go by or the bearing of the Hare equals with two turnes.

It is in eyther Dogge turne the Hare, then he which leadeth last at the covert, shall bee held to winne the wager, barray is breeze to be a second of the se

In if one Dogge turne the Hare, serve himselfe and turne her againe, those two turnes shall be as much as a

coate.

heares the Hare shall winne, and if shee be not borne,

then the course must be adjudged dead.

It is is the which comes first in to the death of the Hare, takes her up and saves her from breaking, cherisheth the Dogs, and clean beth their mouths from the wood, or other filth of the Hare, for such curtesie done, he shall in curtesie challenge the Hare, but not doing it, he shall have no right, priviledge or title therein.

It. if any Dog shall take a fall in the course, and yet

performe his part, he shall challenge the advantage of a

turne more then he giveth.

Item, if one Dog turne the Hare, serve himselfe and give divers coats, yet in the end stand still in the field, the other Dog without turne giving, running home to the covert, that Dogge which stood still in the field, shal be

then adjudged to lofe the wager.

If any man shall Ride over a Dogge and overthrow him in his course (though the Dogge were the worse Dogge in opinion) yet the party for the offence shall either receive the disgrace of the field, or pay the wager, for betweene the parties, it shall be adjudged no course.

Item, those which are chosen Judges of the Leashe, shall give their judgements presently, before they depart from the field, or else he in whose default it lyeth, shall pay the Wager by a generall Voyce and sentence.

And thus much for the Lawes of Courfing, and those particularities which doe depend thereupon: All which, I submit unto the Correction and amendement of those worthy and well knowing Gentlemen, who having the Office of the Leash confer'd upon them; have both Authority and Power to make Lawestherein, according unto the Customes of Countries, and the Rules of Reason.

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Of particular Recreations.

CHAP. VIII. Of divers other particular Recreations.

ons necessary for the knowledge and the long bow. The practice of our Husbandman : As first, thooting in the Long-bowe, which is both healthfull for the Body, and necessary for the Common wealth. The first extending the limbes and making them plyant; the other, an able strength fit to preserve and defend his Country. And first for shoring in the Long-bowe, a man must observe these sew Rules, first that he have a good eye to behold and discerne his marke, a knowing judgement to understand the distance of ground, to take the true advantage of a fide-wind, and to know in what compasse his arrow must fly, and a quicke dexterity to give his shaft a strong, sharpe, and sudden loose, he must in the action it selfs stand faire, comely, & spright with his body, his Left foote a convenient stride before his right, both his hammes stiffe, his left arme holding his Bowe in the midst stretcht straight-out, and his right arme with his three first fingers and his thumb drawing the string unto his right eare, the nocke of his arrow resting betweene his fore singer, and long singer of his
right hand, and the steale of his arrow below the seathers upon the middle knuckle of his fore-singer on his
left hand, he shall draw his arrow up close unto the
head, and deliver it on the instant without hanging on
the string; the best Bowe is either Spanish or English
yewe, and the worst of Witchen or Elme, the best
shaft is of Burch, Sugar-chest, or Brazel, and the best
feather gray or white.

The markes to shoote at are three, Buts, Prickes, or Roavers: the But is a levell Marke, and therefore would have a strong Arrow with a very broad Feather: The pricke is a marke of some compasse, yet most certaine in the Distance, therefore would have nimble strong A rrowes with a middle Feather, all of one weight and slying, and the Roaver is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must have arrowed lighter, or heavier, according unto the distance of place. But have

If infirmity in the armes, or backe take from a man Officoting in the use of the Long-bow, he may then with a Crosbow Gresbowess made for gasel carried upon a string, and the nether end placed in a rest with arrowes made strong, heavy, and surable to the strength of the Bow, shoot at all the former Markes, and reape the same pleasure he formerly did with his Long-bow.

There is another Recreation, which how soever un-Of Bowling. lawfull in the abuse thereof, yet exercised with moderation, is even of Physitians themselves held exceeding wholsome, and hath been prescribed for a recreation to great Persons, and that is Bowling, in which a man shall find great Art in choosing out his ground, and perven-

ting

I Booke

ring the Winding, Hanging, and many turning advantages of the same, whether it be in open Wide places, or in close allies, and in this sport, the chufing of the Bowle is the greatest cunning your flat Bowles being the best for close Allies; your round byazed Bowles for open Grounds of advantage , and your round bowles like a Ball, for greene-swarthes that are plaine and levell-to medail Wito from out bins gows

Not inferiour to these sports, either for health or action, are the Tenife, or Baloone, the first being a pastime in close or open Courts, striking a little round ball to or fro, either with the palme of the hand, or with Racket: The other a strong and moving sporein the open fields, with a great Ball of double Leather fld with Winde, and so driven to and fro with the Arme ormid in a Bracer of -1300 out Wood, either of which actions must relaise erotered be learne by the eye and practife, mel senier mult have arrowedigned patr yelsoon, according unto Reading. . soale to some libert

if infirmity in the armes, or backe take from a men or adougle the of the Long-bow, he may then with a Crosbow Cresbowes. made for gastel carried upon a fring, and thenether end

placed in a reft with arrowes made frong , heavy, and facable roughe friength of the Bow, thoor at all the former Mailless, and reace the fame leafurche form rly

did with his Long how. Othere is another Recreation, which how feever me Organing similar the above thereof, yer exercised with mode.

ation, is even of Populations and I learned to ceding wholsome, and hath been preligibled for a reciclification great Persons, and that is Bowling, in which a man thatle

and great Are in choosing out his ground, and retven-

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nor anger, the three maine foirits which (ever infome

for in Dice play, Cards, Bowles or any other sporte wheremony is the coale to which mens minds are directloned a bi- nothing tout its, guilgus fo tra sloder ad Tablom? a bi- nothing tout its, guilgus fo tra sloder ad Tablom? Treatife in Rime, and now for the Better wader-Standing of the Reader . Put into Profesand bus use adorned and interged: And First of worked bad Augling, the vertue, We words Trove nies per-excelling, to in the tinging bea salier dece

prived his expectation, how doth it then falinto c Ince Pleasure is a Rapture sor poso wer in this last Age, stolne into ged up with such a carefull guard and Attendance, That nothing is more Supreme; for ruleth with greater Attength in their Affect ona a And fince all are now Bear

come the formes of Pleafure Land every good is measure red by the deligheit producesho whatworks unto meno can be more thankefull then the Discourse of that pleafure which is most comely, most honest mend give in the most liberty to Divine medication, and that without all question is the Art of Angling, which having ev ver beene most hurslessely necessary behan beenette sport or Recreation of Gods Saints and most hely Facthers, and of many worthy and reverend Divines, both that for ever bee magningstdlemitsithe bas best

Aud

The ule of the vertue.

For the use thereof (in its owne true and unabused Angling, and nature) carrieth in it neither coverousnesse, deceipt, nor anger, the three maine spirits which (ever in some ill measure) ruleth in all their pastimes: neither are alone predominant without the attendance of their feverall handmaides, as Theft, Blasphemy or Bloodshed: for in Dice-play, Cards, Bowles, or any other sporte where mony is the goale to which mens minds are directed, what can mans avarice there be accounted, other then a familiar robbery, each feeking by deceipt to couzen and spoile other of that bliffe of meanes which God had bestowed to support them and their families? And as in every cotention there must be a betterhood or super-excelling, so in this, when the weaker deceipt is deprived his expectation, how doth it then fal into curses, oathes, and furies, fuch as would make Vertue tremble with the imagination. I will nive w

But in this Art of Angling there is no such evill, no fuch finful violence, for the greatest thing it covereth, is for much labour a little Fift, hardly fo much as will suffice Nature in a reasonable stomacke: for the Angler must intice, not command his reward, and that which is worthy millions to his contentment, another may buy for a groate in the market. His deceipt worketh not upon men but upon those Creatures whom it is lawfull to beguile for our honest recreations or needfull uses, and for al rage and fury, it must be so great a stranger to this civill pastime, that it it come but within view or speculation thereof, is no more to be esteemd a Pleasure, for every proper good thereof in the very instant faileth; thewing unto all men that will undergoe any delight therein that it was first invented, taught, and shall for ever bee maintained by Patience onely.

And

And yet I may not fay onely Patience, for her other three Sisters have likewise's commanding power in this exercise; for misse directeth and appointeth out those places where men may with liberty ule their sport, and neyther doe injury to their neighbours, not incurre the confine of incivility of Tempergue layeth: downe the medicine of the action; and moderateth defire in fuch good proportion, that no Excelle is found in the overflow of their affections ... Laftly, Fortinde inableth the minde to undergoethe travaile, and exchange of Weathers with a healthfull eafe; and not to despaire with a little expence of time; but to perfevere with a conflant imagination in the end to obtaine both pleasure and faaccording to the order of the batois at the batois at

Now for the Antiquity thereof for al pleasures, like The antiquity Gentry, are held to be most excellent, which is most of Anglin inclent) it is by some Writers sayd to be found out by Discation and Pyrrhahis Wife, after the general flood: others write, it was the invention of Saurae, after the peace concluded berwine him and his brother Trine: and others, that it came from Beluthe fonne of Nimrod, who first invented all holy and vertuous Recreations and althese though they savour of fiction, yes they differ not from truth, for it is most certaine that both Decelies, Saturbe; and Believe are taken for figares of Noob, and his Family, and the invention of the Art of Angling, is truly fayd to come from the fonnes of seth, of which Noch was most principall. Thus you fee it is good, as having no coherence with evil, worthy ofuse: in as muchas it is mixt with a delightfull profit: and most ancient, as being the Recreation of the first Patriarkes, wherefore now I will proceede to the Art it selse, and the meanes to affaine it. I a o' ord out diric.

CHAP.

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CHAP. X. Of the Angle rod, Liner, Corker, Hookes, and other tooles for Angling.

Nasmuch as the first ground Worke or Substance of this Art of Angling confisteth in the implement belonging and apperteyning thereunto, and that excepts man be possest of them which are most exact nimble, or necessary for the same, his labour is vaine and to little or no purpose imployed, and for as much as the Angle-rod is the greatest, principallest, and sole directour of all other Tooles belonging thereunto, I thinke it not amiffe to begin with the choyfe and order thereof, according to the opinions of the best noted Anglers, which either have bin in times past, or are at this day living. . Justinova florence of his days

For the choyle then of your Angle-Rod, you hal understand that some Anglers are of opinion, that the best should be composed of two pieces, a maine body anda small pliant top. The maine body would be of a fine growne ground-witchen, or a ground Bline, of at least nine or ten foote in length, straight, smooth, without knots, and not much differing, at either end in one substance or thicknesse. It would bee gathered at the fall of the Leate, neere, or about Al-hallowide, and laydup in some dry place, where it may lye straight and of it selfe season: For to beake them in the fire (as many do) when they are greene, is not fo good, but atter they be well dryed and feasoned of themselves, then to beake them in the fire, and fet them fo straight and even that an arrow cannot surpasse them, is excellent, then you may take off the upper rinde, and what with the smoake, and their owne age, their colour will be so darke, that they will give no reflect into the Water, (which is a principall observation.) Your Rod being made thus straight and seasoned, you shall at the upper end thereof, with an Angure or a hot iron, but a hot iron is the better, burne a hole about three inches deep, and of a singers widenesse: then on the outside of the Rod, from the top of the hole unto the bottome, you shall warpe it about either with strong double twissed threed well waxed or pitcht, or with Shoo-makers threed many times doubled, and well waxed with Shoo-makers Waxe, and the last end fastned under the last foulds, so close and so sure, that it may by no meanes loose; for this will keep the Rod from cleaving or breaking in that same place, where the hollownesse was made.

The stocke being thus made, you shall into the Of the Topos hole fixe the Top, which would be a very small ground the Anglere Hazell, growing from the Earth upward, very smooth and straight, which would be cut at the latter end of the yeare, and lye in feafon all the Winter, the upper Rinde being by no meanes taken off, neither the Rod put into the fire at all, but onely seasoned in a good dry place, where it may lye straight, and have both the Wind and some Ayre of the fire to come unto it. This Top must be plyant and bending, yet of such a sufficient strength that it will not breake with any reasonable ierk, but as it is any way bowed, so to returne againe to the former straightnesse. This tough wand would be of a yard and a halfe, or an Ell at least in length, and at the smallest end thereof would be fastned with a warpe of haire, a strong loope of haire, about an inch long to which you may at pleasure fasten your fishing line and the bigger end of the top, must be thrust into the socket of:

of the stocke, and made so fast that it may not looked nor shake out with any she king, or other reasonable violence. And all be the Witchen or ground-elme are accounted the best to frame these maine stockes of, yet have seene very good stockes made both of Sallow Beech, or Popler: For the lighter your Rod is so it best strong it is so much the better, and more for the ease of him that useth it.

There be other approved good Anglers which allo

The Angle rod onely that Rodde which is composed all of one entire peece, and think them ftronger, nimbler, and leffe call all, and thee Rods they would have chosen of an excellent straight and well growne ground Hazell, being from the bottome to the top finely rulh growne, the upper end thereof being small, pliant and bending. This Rod would be gathered at the fall of the leafe, when the leaves are some fallen and some sticking: as soone as you have cut them up, you shal cut away the leaves and Imal sprigs, yet not so neere that you hurt the Barke (for that by no meaner must be stird, as well for the strength of the Rod, as for the colour, which being darke wil not so soone catch the eie of the Fish, and offend them.) Then bringing your Rodshome, you shallay them upon a levell floore, and preffing them downe with good weights, to keepe them from warping, let them be and season althe Winter. Then in the Spring-time take them up, for your purpole, which is onely to make the knots smooth, and to fixe your loope of baire unto the upper and. Now of these Roddes, the longest is the best, so it be straight and wel growne for most commonly they are so short that they will serve to fish with, but in little narrow Brookes, or elfe in a Boat in great de bigger endof the top mult be thing into state. Wet

There be other Anglero, and many of the best and approved thindgements, which allow the Angle Rod of soni I on 10 many pieces; at those which are made of Cane, leach piece asceeding another one degree, in such even professory piece. The Angle rod portion that being fixed and thrult one within another they willhaw as one even or moth traight with growne body, with any crookednesse on other outward will favourednesse il these pieces would not be above toure foot in length a piece, and three fuch pieces, which make twelve foot, are fufficient for the stocke of the Bodde, pelides the roppe inow for the leands which are the fockets into which you fine the other Canes; you shall hoope them about with fine places of Braffe, an inch and in halfabroad, well fodered, and smoothly filed, which illikeepe the Cane from cleavings and for the toppe fithis Rod, the round Whale bone is thought the best, nd furely in my concein foicis, both for this or any oher rodde what foever, fortitis tough, strong, and mast plyant : these Rods most commonly are made to have the small Caneschrust downe into the wide Canes, do that a man may walke with them as with a Raffe, and when he pleaseth to drawe them forth, and use them as occasion shall be offered: the onely exception which is taken at these kinde of Roddes, is the bright colour of the Cane, which reflecting into the water, oft times feareth the Fish, and maketh them afraid to bite. But if you fish in deepe and thicke waters, there is no such matter, for the shadow of the Rodde is not diferned through the Sun, onely infhallow and electer Brookes it is a little hinderance, and therefore he which is a Ma-Ster in this Art will umber and derken the Rodde, by rubbing it overagentle fite with a little Capons greate, and browne of Spaine, mintagether.

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bus Nowforyour Linespyon that underfland that they Of the Lines later of be mode of the It mongett longett and best grown

The Angle-rod of many pieces

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dHorlestaile thatem begot, not that which growethen his Maine onor upon the upper part or letting on of his rayle, but that which groweth from the middle and inanote part of historkiland to extendeth it leffe down to lithe ground, being the biggest and strongest haires about the Horse : neither are these haires to be gathered from poore leane, & difeated lades of little price or value, bu from the fattell, foundelts and proudelt Horse you can sande, for the best horse harb ever the best haire meither I would your haires be gathered from Nagges, Mares, or Geldings, but from from delibertes onely, of which the riblicke haire is the worft, the white or grey best, and o other colours indifferent those lines which you make for fmall Fife as Gudgeod, Willing, or Mehow, would be -composed of three haires : those which you make for Pearch, or Trour would be of five haires and thole for the Chub or Barbell; would be of feaven? to thok of three haves you shall adde one threed of like 1 to thole of five two threeds of like ! and to whole of leseven three threeds of filke : you shall twist your haire neither too hard nor too flacke, but even fo as they may twinde and courch close one within another and no more; without either fairling or gaping one from another: the end, you shall fasten together with a fillers knor, which is your ordinary fast knor, foulded four times about, both under and above, for this will a loofe in the water, but being drawne close together will continue when all other knots will faile, for haire being smooth and stiffe, will yeeld and got backe if it bee not artificially drawne together : you ordinarie Line would be betweene three and foure

dome in length) yet, for asmuch as the bare diversities in the length of Acids; in the depth of waters, and in the plants of Danding to have plants of Danding to have Lines of diversiting this and to take those which shall be finall take a quart of Allome war appropriate appropriation risum The feel ince is a hough the natural houses being The colours vehice on grey, be dor much off entire system that morne of Lines. amile cocoldurcheni rectording stothe feafonsofthe yeare, for so they will least searche Eish, and somes ntifethem to bite with most greedines; and of colours he beltische Water greene; which you hall make after this mainforn Takes portle of Allome water, and pur hereunto a great handfull of Marigolds, and let them oile well till a yellow skum rile upon the water when kettalfe a pound of greene Goperas, and as much Wergroale, beaten to fine powder, and put it with the haire nto the waterd and to let it boile agains a pretty space, nd then fer it by to cools for halfe a daysthen take out our haire and lay it where it may dry, and you shall fee t of a delicate greene colour, which indeed is the best Lines are excellent to Angladyam radoanagrapha

This colour is excellent to angle with in all cleere waters where the Line lies plain and most discovered, and will continue from the beginning of the Spring to the beginning of Winter. Now if you will have your Lines of a yellow colour, you shall boile your heire in Allome water, mixt onely with Marigolds, & a handful of Turmerick: but if you cannot get Turmericke, then you shall stamp so much of greene Walnut-tree leaves, and mixe it with the water, and steepe your haire therein twenty

and foures at least.

Lines of this colour are good to Angle with in waters that are cleere, yet ful of weeds, sedge, & such like,

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for

for it is not unlike to the stalkes of the fe weedes, and t will well continue to Angle with all the first pard of the whiter, so from before Michaelmas citlather Christin ed If you will have your Liner of a Ruffer colour, you mall take a quart of Allome water prand as much ffrom Lived themput there roah and full of four and as much senil to browned Spaine; and after in hach boyled an hour proferioby to coole panthwhen in is colde freepe your Harrecherein a day and a night, and then hangit up to dry thefe coloured Lines are good to Angle with in diddepe waters, whether they be Rivers bestanding Problemas Pouds and fuch like, and ard most in use from Christons agreat hand oll of after Eastern to a company

n Now if you will have your Lines of a Browne or Duff kifficolour, you thathake a pound of Vimber, and halfe fomuch Scote, and feeth it in a portle of Alea good space, then when it is cold steep your hairescherein day and anight, and then havige them up to dry, and the colour will be perfect, yet ever the darker you would have it, the more Vimber put unto it schell Lines are excellent to Angle with in waters that are black, deep, and muddy, be they either running or standing waters, and wilcontinue all featons of the years whatfoever, onely in bright waters they are too blacke and dast too large a shadow. Lastly, if you would have your Lines of a tawny colour (although in the water l the weth almost all one with the other darker colours you shalltake Lime and water, mixe it together, & steep your haire therin halfe a day, and then take it forth and Reepe it double folong time in Tannersouze, and then hang it up to dry, and the colour will be perfect : thele Lines are belt to Angle with in moriff and heathy wi reis which are of a reddith colour, and wil ferve for the

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purpole al featon's of the years; if with this colour or the preene you mixe a filver threed, it will not be amiffe, & with the other colours a gold threed, it is good also and note , that at each enthoffyour deine you make a loope. the one to kisten to the toppe of otto Radde being the larger, and the other to fasten your hooke-Line unto which would be formewhat leffer A radio ad ared T

After your Lineabe made, you falmake your Corks of the Corke. o chis manner make of the best and thickest Gorke you er, and with a fine Razor having pared it smooth on he outlide, cut it into the falbion of a long Katherine Peare, bigge and round at the one end, & long and flenerarcheother, and according to the strength of your ine, fo make your works bigger or leffer, as for a Line three haires, a Corke of an inch and halfe in length, id as much in compasse in the thickest part is bigge ough and for a Line of more haires, a Cooke of more hgill, & compaffe will become it: and indeed to freak ruly, for as much as it serveth, but only for a directio to our eie toknow when the fift biteth, & when you shal trike, the leffer your Corke is, the better it is, and breedehleffe affright in the water, in fo much that many anlers will fish without any Gorke, with a bare quill only our that it is not so certaine, nor giveth so sure direction sthe Corke doth. After you have shaped your Corke ou shal with a hot Iron boar a hole, long-wife, through he middelt thereof and into that hole thrult a quil. & hrough the quill draw your Line, and fasten them both ogether with a wedge of the hard end of the goose feaher and note that both your quill and your wedgebee white, for that breedeth least offence on the water then place the smaller end of your Corke downer towards our hooke, and the greater end towards your rod, that

the smaller end, sinking downe with the hook, the big ger may floate aloft and beare the quill upward, which when at any time, you see or perceive puld downe in to the water, then you may safely strike, for without doubt it is an assured signe that the fish hath bitten at the baite.

There be other Anglers which make their Corke in the fathion of a Nunne-gigge, small at both ender and bigge in the middest, and it is not much to be disliked, onely it is a little sooner apt to sinke, and while, onely it is a little sooner apt to sinke, and whirle, or of a little Apple, round, statish of both sides, and this Corke is best to Angle for the greatest fishes, because it being not so apt to sinke, will store till the hooke be fathred, and that the sish beginneth to thus away with the bayte, so that amonthen striking can seldome or never lose his lebour.

Of Angling

Next to your Corkes is your hookes, and they bear divers shapes and fashione, some bigge, some little, some between both, according to the fish at which you angle the best substance whereotro make them, is either of Spanish Needles, or elastrong Wyer drawne as near as may be to that height of tempers, which being not led and alayd in the fire, you may be not and how your pleasure. Now for the best settning of your wree, if you make your bookes of old Needles, wou shall neede but to hold them in the blaze of a Candie that they be red hot, and then ke them cools of themselves and they will be sess, a plyantenough, but if you make your bookes of strong Spanish wyer, you shall some it to bookes of strong Spanish wyer, you shall some it to bound, and then lay it upon burning Charconies.

curning

place, then let it gently coole of it felfe, and it will be fost enough.

Now for the making of your hook es, I advile you to go to such as are best reputed for making of them 8t buy of al forts of hookes from the biggest to the least, that is to say, from that which taketh the Leach, to that which taketh the Salmon, and fee them ly before you for examples then looke of what fort as inpostes you intended make, and with a sine sile, first make the point of your book, which would neither be too shape, for themit will eatch hold of every thing, when it should not, nor too blant, least it sails to take hold when there is a cassions therefore in that observe a meane, making it less shape then a sine Needle, and more shape then a sinall pinne.

When you have made the point, then with a thinne knife of a very good edge, you that entout and raife up this berd which you that make greater or leffe, according to the bigneffe of the hook; &t the firength of the wyer: for you must by no meanes curthe beard to deepe, that thereby you weaken the hooke, but it must be as firing in that place as any other. When the point and beards made; you shall with a fine paire of round plyers turne & copasse the hook about, making it round, circular-wise, being somewhat more then a semicircle, and ever observe that the nounder the compasse or bought commeth in, that so much the better proportioned the hook is. This done, you shall leave as much as you thinke convenient for the shanke, and then cut it off from the rest of the Wyer; which done, you shall beate the end downe starter somewhat broader then the rest, and so politic and smooth it all over, then hearing it

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red hot in a little pan of Charcoales put it suddainely in to the Water, and quench it; which will bring you hook to a full strength and hardnesse. Thus you see how to make hookes of al fizes and shapes, whether they be fingle or double hooks, for although the quantities alter, yet the shapes doe not; & the double hookes which is, the Pike-hooke is no other; but two fingle hookes alofone Wyer, turned contrary waies; and this double hooke must not have the Line fixt unto it. but astrong Wyer ioynted unto it of three inches long, wel wound about and warped with a smaller Wyer; then to it another Wyer of the same length, as if they were two feveral linkes joyned rogether, and then the Line fixed to the last Linke, and therefore are called at med hooks for they defend the line from thearing or cutting in pie ces with the teeth of the Pike.

Nowforyour fingle Hookes, syou shall thus fixe them unto your Linesyctake a length of your twifted Hayres, contayning that number which is fit for the hook, and having made aftrong loope at the one end lay theother end where is no bought upon the infide of your hook, then with a filong red filke, either fingle or double, according to the bignesse of the hooke, being wel waxed, whippe and warp the hook round about, as thick, close, and straight as may be, in such fort as you fee men whip their Bow-firings, and in the fame manner make the ends of your filbe fast 13 behen with a payre of fizers out the filke and baires off close by the hooke, and you may be fure, that they will not look one from another, with reasonable violence and and and ansing viol Mart your hook is thes faltned to your Line tyou shall then plumbe your Line pur bich is so fix ecercaids pieces of Lead; according to the bignesse of your Line

about

about it some being in length a quarter of an inch, some halfe an inch, forme bigger, and forme leffe, according unto the weight of your Hooke, and bigneffe of your Corke, for these plumers are buttonely rubarry downe your hooke, and ay icin the bottomel, intercher being fo heavy to make the Coike linke, morfo light is not with the smallest touch to make the Corke dip into the water, you shall then understand that your first plumer would be twelve or four eleche inches from the Houle, the reft not above one includiffunce one from aid other, not being above five or feaven ap the most , albe forme Anglers ule nine, and fome more, astheir fancies rules them! I Thereis in plumbing of Line littled laveral ta-filions of plumers uldd, as wire tong, and ther (quark, and cheithird in a Diamond former but all wilding roome end, have but one use, and the long ones are accounted the best, so that they be neatly sector, and the ends very limpothand close layd downe, lothacticy tangle not the Dine by catching hold opon Weeds, rorother traffi in the bottome of the water.

Thus have you feele the best choile of Rods, Lines, Corkes, and Hookes, and how to fixe and couple them altogether to doe their leverallhoffices yritabwereftech Anglers. that we speake of other necessary implements, which should accompany the painefull and industrious digler, and they be thefe: He shall besides these before spoken rof have a large Musker buile to through which having fixed a double twifted threeds to the coffmade aftrong loope, he may at his pleafure hange it upon his hook and therewith found the depth of every water, and forknow how to plumbe his lines, and place his Corke in their. due places, then he shall have a large ring of lead, six inches at least in compasse, & made fast to a small long line, through

elements for

through which, thensting your Angle-rod and lesting it fall into the Water by your haire Line, it will helpe to unloofe your Hooke if it be falfred, either upon weeds or other stones in the Water of the Sand

Then he shall have a fine smooth board of some curious Wood for thew lake, being as higge as a Trenches and cut battlement-wife at each end, on which he the fold his leveral Lines. His tooks he shall have in a der close boxe; he shall have a little Bagge of red closely to carry his wormen in , and mixe with them a little fresh mould & Fennel; then he that either have a close flops Horne, in which he shall keepe Maggots, Bobbes, palmers, and fuch like, or a hollow Cane, in which he may pur them, and Scarrabs. He thall have a close boxe for all formof live flies, and another for Needles, Silke Threed. Wase, and look haires, then a roule of pirche chreed comend the Angle-rod withall, if it chance to breake, a file, a knife, a pouch with many puries, in which you may place all your implements what Gever . feverally.

Laftly, he shall have a little fine wanded pebbe to hangby his fide, in which he shall put the fish be catchand a finall round Ner fastned unto a pooles end wherewith he may land a pike, orany other great fifth of charkind whatfoever. To have also a little Bo or Coe, ifyon Angleingreat waters, to carry you up and downe, to the most convenientest places for your pastime, is also right necessary and fit for an Angler; and thus I have showed you the substance of the Anglers in-Aromentos la mada la deprinoreveron arer, attentional

towing plumbable brush, and place his Corkelin their

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and all best to grie a large sing of the de line of the de la time. series thin company and semile fair to a frield or a simple

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Early or distance and dans of the Armer of t

T Ouching the anglers apparrel for less arespectas necessary as any other whatsoever it would by no meanes be garish, light coloured, or shaining, for what foever with a glittering hew reflected upon the water, immediately it trightern the Fifth, and maketh them the from his prefence, no hunger being able to tempt them to bite, when their eye is offended and of all creatures there is none those that pe (ighted then Filhes are. Let then your apparel be plaine and comely, of a darke council. Iour, as Ruffet, Tawny, or fach like, close to your body, without any new faffiioned flathes, or hanging fleetes. waving look, like failes shout you, for they see fike Blinkes which will ever chare your Came from you a let it for your own health and eafe take, be warme and well lined, that neither the coldnesse of the ayre, nor the moissness of the water may offend your keep your head and seet dry, for from the offence of them springers As gues, and worfe infirmities.

Now for the in ward qualities of the mind, albe forme Anglers ver Writers reduce them into twelve heads, which indeed were wholoever injuyeth cannot chuse but be very compleat in much perfection, yet I must draw them into many moe braunches. The first, and most especial where of, is, that a skilfull Angler ought to bee a general Scholler, and feen in all the Liberal Sciences, as a Grammarian, to know how either to Write or discourse of his Art in true and fitting termes, either without affectation or rudenes. He should have sweetnes of speech

to perswade and intice other to delight in an Exercise fo much Laudable. He should have strength of arguments to defend and maintaine his profession, against Envy or flaunder. Hee thould have knowledge in the Sunne, Moone, and starres, that by their Aspects hee may quesse the seasonablenesse, or unseasonablenesse of the weather, the breeding of stormes, and from what coalles the Winds are ever delivered; Hee should bee a good spower of Countries and welluled to high wanes, sharby taking the readiest pathes; to every Lake, Brooke or River; his ioninies may be more certaine and leffe wearifome. Hesbould have knowledge in proportions of all forts, whether Circular, Square or Diamessically has when he shall be questioned of his diur nall progresses, he may give a Geographical description on of the Angles and Chanels of Rivers, how they fall from their heads, and what compasses they fetch in their severall windings. He must also have the perfect Art of numbring that in the founding of Lakes or Rivers, he may know how many foot or inches each leverally contayneth, and by adding, subtracting, or multiplying the lame, he may yeald the reason of every River swift of flow Current. He would not be unskilful in Mulicke, that whenfoever eyther melancholy, heavineffe of his thought, or the perturbations of his owne fancies stirreth up sadnesse in him, he may remoove the same with some godly Homne or Antheme, of which David gives

him ample examples.

He must be of a well settled and constant beliefe, to injoy the benefit of his Expectation; for then to Despayte, it were better never to put in practise: And he must ever thinke where the waters are pleasant and any thing likely, that there the Creator of all good things

hath

hath stored up much of his plenty: and though your shifts stated on bee not as ready as your withes, yet you must hope still, that with perseverance you shall reape the fulness of your Harvest with contentment: Then hee must be full of love; both to his pleasure and to his Neighbour: To his pleasure; which otherwise would be intelement redious, and to his neighbour, that he neither give offence is any particular, nor beel guiley of any general destruction: Then hee must be exceeding patient, and neither were nor excruciate himselfe with losses or mischances; as in looking the prey when it is almost in the hand; or by breaking his Tookes by ignorance or negligence, but with a pleased sufferance at mend errours, and think mischances in structions to better external effections to her texternal effections to he texternal effections to her texternal effections to he texternal effections to her texternal effections to

He must then be ful of humble thoughts not didayd ing when occasion commands to kneel, lye downer or wet his feete or fingers, as of asthere is any advantage given thereby, unto the gaining the end of his labour. Then he must be strong and valiant, neither to be amazed with stormes, nor affrighted with Thunder, but to hold them according to their natural causes, and the pleasure of the Highest : neither must he, like the Foxe which preyeth upon Lambes, imploy all his libour as gainst the smaller Prie, but like the Lyon that seazeth Elephants, thinke the greatest Fish which swimmeth a reward little enough for the paines with he indurerh. Then must he be liberall, and not working only for his owne belly, as if it could never be fatisfied; but he must with much cheerefulnesse bestow the fruits of his skill amongst his honest neighbours, who being pareners of his gaine wil doubly renowne his tryumph, and that is everapleasing reward to vertue. 2001qui si windrood

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Then must be prudent, that apprehending the Reafons why the Fifth will not bite; and all other cafuall impediments which hinder bis sports, and knowing the Remedies for the same, hee may direct his La. bours to be without trouble somenesse: Then he must have a moderate contentation of minde, ro be fatisfied with indifferent things, and not out of an augricious greedinesse thicke every thing too little, be it never so abundante Then must he be of a thankfull nature, praise fing the Author of all goodnesse, and shewing a large grarefulnesse for the least sacisfaction: Then must be be of a perfect memory, quicke, and prompt to call in to his minde all the needfull things which are any way in his exercise to be imployed, least by omission or by forgetfulnesse of any, he frustrate his hopes, and make his Labour effectieffe. Lastly, he must beg of a strong constitution of body, able to indure much fasting, and not of agnawing stomacke, observing houres, in which if it be unsatisfied, it troubleth both the minde and body, and looseth that delight which maketh the pastime onely pleasing. his bardsines ron . semiod i

Cautions,

Thus having shewed the inward Vertues and qualities which should alwayes accompany a perfect Angler, it is very meet now to give unto you certaine Cautions, which being carefully observed, you shall with more ease obtaine the sulnesse of your desires. First theretore, when you goe to Angle, you shall observe that al your Tooles, Lines, or Implements be (as the Sea-man saith) yate, sit, and ready, for to have them raueld, ill made, or in unreadines, they are great hinderances unto your pleasure. Then looke that your baites be good, sweete, sine, and agreeing with the Season: for if they be otherwise unproper in any of their natures, they are

The Anglers

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ufeleffe, and you had been better at home then by the River Then you must nor Angle in unseasonable times; for the Fifth not being inclined to bite uit is a strange intifement that can compell them: Then you must be carefull neither by your apparell, motions, or too open flanding to give afright to the Fish for when they are scared they flye from you, and you seeke soci. ety in an empty house. Then must you labour in cleere and untroubled waters, for when the Brookes are any thing white muddy, and thicke, eitherschrough inundatios or other trouble, it is impossible to get any thing with the Angle: Then to respect the temper of the weather, for extreame winde or extreame cold taketh from Fishall manner of appetite: So doth likewise too violent heate or raine, that is great, heavy, and bearing. or any stormes, Snowes, Hailes, or blustrings, especially that which commeth from the East, which of all is the worlt: those which blow from the Sc uth are best, and those which come from the North or West are indifferent: Many other observations there are butther shall follow in their due places. of Trees, and orner rebuilly is good. Angling, but very

grouplefome, for E.IIX AR Designe and in

Of the best and worst Seasons to Angle in; and their uses.

Before I direct you in the best Seasons, and their concrary. for the general, Art of Angling, I thinke it not amisse, a little by the way, to give you a glaunce or speculation how to order your Body and Art of each severall water: for the manner of your standing and concealing of your selfe, is a materiall and chiefe point in this Art.

Know

The Anglers manner of standing. Know then, that if you Angle in any Pond on Sanding water, you shall before you fall to your businesse with your Plumbe, sound the water in divers places, and where you find it deepest, blackest, and least transparent, there you shall stand to Angle, placing your self-under the banke, and if it be possible, so as your shad dow may be carried from the water: For you must at no time, if you can chuse, let your shaddow like upon the water: and although in these deepe places your standing open or close, are either of them reckoned indifferently, because the waters depth is a sufficient concealement, yet the closer you stand is accounted amongst Anglers most handsome and artificials.

But if you goe to Angle at the River, then the best place to cast in your Line, is where it is deepest and clearest, so as you may behold the Sandor Gravell at the bottome: and in these places you shal strive to conceale your selfe as much as is possible, as standing behind Poplars, Oziers, or other Trees, or under the covert of some Banke, Rocke, or other ruines at the side of the River of Trees, and other rubbish, is good Angling, but very troublesome, for Fish lying there warme and in safety, wil have a great resort thereunto, and bite freely, so that the Angler must be eareful in the putting in of his hooke, and very deliberate in striking, least doing any thing rashly, he break his Line and Hooke, being never so little intangled.

It is good also to Angle in Whirle-pooles, for they being like pits within the Rivers, are seldome unfurnished of the greatest Fishes; also, it is good to Angle at the fals of waters, as under Bridges, standing behind the lawmes and Arches, or at the flood-gates of Mils,

being

being hid with the higher Timbers. And generally where you is the Water is deepest, clearest, and calmest, being least troubled with wind or weather, is the fittest place to angle in. Other observations there are, but they will tollow in more necessarie places

To returne then to our first purpose. You shall know the best scalons to Angle in, is from Aprill till the end sons to Angle of October, speaking of the general use of the pleasures inand the best houres also in generall account, are from foure in the morning till nine, and from three in the afternoone till after five in the Evening, the winde lowing from South, West, or North, and the ayre emperate, inclined to warmeneffe: but to speake of paricular observations of seasons, know, that if the day e darke close, and lowring, or have a gentle whistling inde playing upon the water, it is good to Angle in, nd the Fish will bite with pleasure: nay, if a fine mizing dew of rayne fall gently, without violence, they wil hen byte the faster: also after floods are gone away, and he Riversare come within their owne bankes, their first elegrenesse recoverd, and the water pure, then it is good to Angle. And generally for your Summer Anging chuse the coolest time of the day, for in the heate of the day Fish betake themselves to their rest, and will neither byte nor play.

But for your Winter Angling, which is from October to Aprill, you shall not make any difference of time, if the weather be calme, for all hours of the Sunne are alike, onely that the noon-tide or mid-day is most preferred, especially in Ponds, and standing waters. If the water where you Angle, ebbe or flow, the best time of Angling is held to be in the ebbe; yet in some places where the tyde is not great, there the floud is preferred.

- Laftly

Lastly, when soever you see the Trout play or leape a bove the water, and the Pyke shut in pursute of other Fishes, it is then a very good time to Angle in, using such baite as are then meet for the moneth and season, as shall be shewed hereafter.

Scalons ill so Anglein Now for those seasons which are naught to Angle in there is none worsethen in the violent heat of the day or when the Windes are loudest, Raine heaviest, Snow and Hayle extreamest: Thunder and Lightning are of sensive, or any sharpe ayre which slyeth from the East the places where men use to wash Sheepe you shall for beare, for the very smell of the wooll will chase sith from their haunts. Land sloods are enemies to Anglers, so also at the stall of the lease is the shedding of seaves into the water, and many other such like pollutions, of which we will speake something more here after.

Of Fishes

Therefore, to conclude this Chapter, and to they you as well how to finde your fish, as the Art to take it being found, you shall know that the Caspe, Eele and Tench, doe ever haunt muddy places: the first which is the Caspe, lieth ever in the depth and bottom thereof: the Tench, among the weedes and roots of Sedges, and the Eele under Stones, blockes or the root of Trees.

The Breame, the Chavin, and the Pyke, hanntever in the clear and fandie bottome, the Pyke where you've great ftore of small fry: the Cheavin where the stream numeth swiftest, and the shade is greatest, and the Breame where the water is broadest, and the depth greatest liberty; and generally these three forts of sish delight more in standing waters then in running Bivers at though the ancient Proverb is.

Aucome Ele, and Witham Pike, has alkale and a same In all England is none fike.

which are Rivers in Lincolne shire. Now the Salmon hath his haunt in the swiftest and broadest rivers, whose Channels fall downe into the Sea: The Treut loveth smaller brooks, whose currant is swift, cleare, and gravely, and ever hath his lodging in the deepest holes that are therein; and the Pearch haunteth rivers of the same nature, only he abideth most in the creeks and hollownesses, which are about the bank, and indeed these three sches generally, Salmon, Trout, and pearch, love cleare streames, being greene with weeds, and the bottomes hard with gravel and pibble.

The Gudgeon, the Loach, and the Bulhead, haunt ever shallowest places, and where streames are slow, yet trassparent: The Barbell, Roch, Dace, and Russe, haunt the deep shady places of those brooks which are mixt with more sand then gravell, or where the clay is sirme, and not slimie, and delight ever to be under the shadowes of trees, brambles or other things growing from

the banke.

The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the overgrowne pyke, haunteth the broad and large Meares, which are miles, in compasse, being deepe and still, and ever lodgeth in the bottome thereof amongst the rootes and tusts of Sedge, and Bulrushes, being quiet and least troubled. The Humber haunts the clayie Rivers of hye Countries, where the Soyle is rich and ful of Marle, or in Lakes or ponds of the same nature. The Shade and Twear, haunt those waters which are brackish, deepe, and accustomed to ebbe and slow,

G 2

and

and where they haunt, there commonly also is found both the Mullet and the Suant, all which love to lodge close and flat at the bottome of thewater, so it be more Ooze then gravell

Objection?

But heere now me thinkes, I heare the curious reprehend me, saying, that if these Rules should be infallible, that then no River or Pond could containe a bove three forts of Fish onely, when daily Experience sheweth us, that some Rivers have ten, some twenty. and somethirty, as the Trent : For example, whose ancient name in the French is Trianta, in Latine Trigents, and in English thirty, derived from this ground, because there standeth upon her thirty Castles, thirty Market Townes, and are inher thirty severall sorts of fishes.

Anlwer

To which I thus answer, that for as into most Rivers falleth many severall Waters, and many foiles, according unto the nature of those Countries, through which the Cannels runne, that therefore every alteration of soile may alter the breed of Fry, and many several kindes may be in one Streame, so that the Angler in the choise of his pastime in such places, must eyther have a perfect knowledge how the soiles doe alter (which he may commonly know by the Bankes,) of else relieupon his Experence, which will be the best Tutor to direct him unto the haunts of severall Fishes, but for ponds or standing waters which are of on earth, there you shall surely find them best prosper, which are before rehearled. occidental states of the Safeter Character of the Safeter Character of the Safeter of the Safete

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CHAP. XIII. Of Baites in generall, and of every particular kind, their Seasons, Vse and Pre-

Servations.

Sinftrumental necessaries appertaining to this modest Recreation, shewing the several tooles and implements which are to be imployed therein, and have also shewed the inward and mental knowledge which should be harboured in his Breast that wil be an angler: I will now proceede to speake of the Baires and inticements, which are the agents and effecters of our defires in this pastime, without which all other imployments are vaine and uselesse: for what doth it availe to have all other things in perfection, when this, which is the strength and life of the rest, is either imperfect or'd fective.

To speake then generally of Baires, they are divided into three kinds, which are, Live baites. Dead baires, & Baties living but in apparance onely. Your Live baits are wormes of all kindes, especially the Red Worme, the Maggot, the Bobbe, the Dor, browne Flyes, Frogs, Grashoppers, Hornets, Waspes, Bees, Snailes, small Roches, Bleakes, Goodgins or Loches. Your dead baires are pastes of all makings, young brood of Waspes dried or undried, the clottered blood of Sheep, Cheese, Bramble-berries, Corne, Seedes, Cherries, and such like. And your baites which seeme to Live, yet are Dead, are Flyes artificially made of all forts and shapes, made of silke and Feathers about your bookes, which will serve for every severall Season through the

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yeare,

yeere, and being by your line mooved upon the water, feem to be live Flyes, which the fish with great greedi-

nesse will catch up and devoure.

Seafons.

Of Flycs.

Now for the seasons, in which these baites are most profitable, you shall understand that the red-worme will serve for small fish all the yeere long: the Maggot is good in Iuly, the Bobbe and Dore in May, the browne Flies in Iune, Frogges in March, Grashoppers in September, Hornets in Iuly, Waspes and Bees in Iuly, Snayles in August. For the Roche, Bleake or Gudgin, they serve the Pyke at any season: all Pastes are good in May, Iune, and Iuly : dryed Waspes in May : Sheepes-blood and Cheese in Aprill: for Bramble berries, Corne and Seedes, they are good at the fall of the leafe. Lastly for your dead Flyes, which are most proper for the Trout or Grayling', you shall know that the Dun flie is good in March, being the leffer, but the greater Dun flie will serve the latter end of Febraary: the Stone flie is good in Aprill, the Red flie, and Yellow flie in May, the Blacke flye, the darke Yellow flye, and the Morish flye in Iune, the Tawny flye part in May, and part of June, the Waspe flye, and the shellflye in Inly, and the clowdie darke flye in Au-

The making of gust.

Now for the making of these flyes, the cloudy darke flie is made of black wool, clipt from betweene a sheeps eares, and whipt about with blacke filke, his wings of the under maile of the Mallard; & his head made blacke and sutable fixed upon a fine prece of Cork, and folded so cunningly about the hooke, that nothing may bee perceived but the poynt and bearde onely. The shell flye is made of fine greene floxe, and the wings of the wings of the wings of a Pew-glead: the Waspe-flye

is made of blacke wooll, lapt about with yellow filke, and the wings of the downe of a Buzzard : the Tawny flye is made of tawny wooll, and the wings fer one contrary to another, and made of the white downe of a Widgen: the Morish flye is made of fine flockes, shorne from afreese-grey russet, and the wings of a Drake : the bright yellow flye is made of yellow wooll, and his wings of ared Cockes yellow maine : the fad yellow flye is made of blacke wooll, with a twifted yellow filke, like a lifte, whipr down on either fide, and the wings of the wings of a Buzzard, set on with blacke threed: the blacke flye is made of blacke wooll, and lapt about with the herle of the peacocks taile, his wings with the browne feathers of a Mallard, and some of his blew feathers on his head: the red flie is made of red wooll, lapt about with blacke filke, and the wings of the maile of a Mallard, with some of the red feathers of a Capon, the stone flie is made of blacke wooll made yellow under the wings, and under the tayle with filke, and the wings of Drakes downe: the greater dun-flye is made of blacke wooll, and his wings of the dunne feathers of a Drakes rayle, the leffer dunne-flye is made of dunne wooll, and his wings of the maile of a Partridge.

Now for the shapes and proportions of these sit is impossible to describe them without painting, therefore you shal take of these several siyes alive, and laying them before you, try how neere your Art can come unto nature by an equal shape and mixture of colours, & when you have made them, you may keepe them in close boxes uncrushed, and they will serve you many

yeares.

Now for the preservation and keeping of your quick baytes

Preservation of baites.

baites (for longer then they are neare and sweet they are not good:) you shall understand, that they must not be kept all together, but every kinde severall by it selfe, and nourished with such comforts as it delighteth in, when it is at liberty, or with such things as they breed in or upon when they are first taken. And first for the Red worme : when you take them, you shal put them in a bagge of red cloath, and chopping a handful of Fennel, mixe it with halfe so much fresh mould being blacke and fertile, and they will both live and scower therein: There be some Anglers which put wit Mosse, both under and above them : Others there bee which pur Parsly or sweet Marioram unto them, but the former way is the best, so you observe every night to renew their Earth, or once in two dayes to refresh them with a little new Oxedung, & thus you may keep them two moneths without imperfection: for the great white Maggots, you shal mixe with them sheeps rallow, or little bits of a beasts Liver, the best way to scoure them, is to put them into a bagge of blanketting, with fand, and hang them where they may have the ayre of the fire, or other warmth, for the space of an houre or two. For Frogs and Grashoppers, you shal keep them in wet mosse, and long grasse, moistned every night with Water, and when you angle with them you shall cut off their legges by the knees, and the Grashoppers wings neere unto the body; for other wormes, as the Bobbe, Cadis worme, Canker, and fuch like, you shall keepe them with the same things you find them upon: and or al live Flies you shal use them as you take them, only the W. spe, the Hornet, and Bumble Bee, which is without sting, you shall first drye themalittle in a warme oven after the bread is drawne and then dippe

all their heads into sheepes blood, and then dry them againe, and so keepe them in a close boxe, and they will continue two or three moneths in all good perfection.

Now lastly, to speake of your made baites, which are Of making Pastes, the most of them wil last the whole yeare, and as Pastes. they be divers, so I will shew you how to compound every one of them in his true and perfect nature. First, to mak? Pastes that shall last the longest, you shal take beane-flower, and those parts of the Conies leg which iscalled the Almond of the Cony : or it it bee of a fat young Whelpe, or a Cat, it is as good: and to these put a like quantity of Virgin waxe, and Sheepe fuet, and then beate them together in a Morter, until they bee nade one body, then with a little clarified Hony temper it before the fire, and so make it up in round balls, ind it will last all the yeare: and the use thereof is, when you Angle, to baite your hooke therewith, and not any Fish which swimmeth in fresh waters, but will greedily bite thereat. is in home some wind domestic

There is all another Paste which is of equal quality and use with this, and will last as long, and that is to take the Kidney-Tallow of a Sheep, and as much young Cheefe, and beat them in a morter til they be one body, then adde to them as much wheate-flower as will bring it to an exceeding friffe paste, then kneade it before the fire, and allay the stiffenesse with life hony and so make icup into bals.

The use of this Paste is like the former. Take the blood of a Sheepe, and of Hony like quantity, and beate them together with a lumpe of fresh cheese, then with the fine grated crummes of white bread, worke them into a stiffe paste, & so roll ir up in bals, and when you Angle do not baite your hook therewith, but now

and then cast little pellets thereof into the Water, and it will intife the Fish to resort unto you, and to bite with great greedinessed dolo si mod opo do obne, odien

There be others which take Bread crummes, and beat them in a morter with ripe Cherries (the stones be. ing taken out) untill it come to a stiffe Paste, and then knead ir up into bals, and use it as you doe that which was last recited : it is most approved and very excellent for all forts of Fish in fresh waters.

Lastly, if you take the oyle of the Aspray, and Coculus-India, and Affersidia. beaten, and mixt with as much life Hony, and then dissolve them in the oyle of Polypody, and so keepe it in a close glasse; then when you Angle, annoynt your baite but with this confedion, and though the weather be never fo unfeafonabl, or the Fish never foill disposed to bite, yet besure you shal not lose your Labour, but take, when all men else faile of their purpose; for the secret hath bin rarely approoved, and hitherto hath bin concealed with great secresie. And thus much for baites and their uses. I never is at a another Paffe which is of equall quali-

orei eil bus Buchap. XIIII. airl dibe Subing

Of Angling for every severall kind of Fish, accornoo sno so to ding to their natures. Is the hand seed of then adde to them as much whence flower as will bring

TOw to shew you how you shal angle most proper-Vly forevery several Fish with true Art, according to the nature of the Fish, I thinke it not amisse first to begin with the Goodgin, Roch, and Dace, which being Of the Good-Fishes of eager bit, most foolish, least afrightful, and soogin, Roch, and nest deceived, are the first fittest preyes for young schollars, and such as are but Learners in the Art of Angling, for the easinesse of their gaining wil not onely fercle an psylogarmy or or baite your gook there with, but new

inresolved minde, but give unto ignorance both comortand incouragement. The ment disher smob

If then you will Angle for any of these smal Fishes in great streames, it shall be meet to take a Boat, and finding he place of their haunt, which is commonly in fandy leare waters, & where they run swiftest, there angle for hem with your smallest hookes, well leaded, and smalest Lines, well Corke. Your hooke would rather drag hen be an inch from the bottome, and your best bait is ie Red-worme, Cod-worme, Maggor, clotted blood of heepe cut in little bits, or else the white Spawne or ood of Waspes: and ever assoone as you see the Corke rre, suddainly strike, for they will lye nibling at the ite; and finding the hooke, forfake it. Alf you Angle them in small Brooks, you shal stand under Bridges, the falls of Mils, behind Poplars, or Oziers, or any here, where the streame runneth deepe and swift; and er note, that when your bit failes, youremoove your ace, and seeke out a new standing, and withall forger or, ever when you Angle for any of these fish, to call in me of your past before your hooke, for this wil make our sport much more abundant and although the ace, out of his owne nature, biteth high, and neere the posthe water, yet these baits & intisements, wil make m ftoop, and be taken eafily.

If you will Angle for the Carpe, you must have a ong Rod, and a strong Line, of at least seaven or nine of the Carres ires, and either mixt with greene or watched filke: ur Corke must be large, long, and smooth: your Leads ooth and close, and fixt neere the hook, and the hook almost a three-penny compasse. He is very dainty to e but at some especial hours, as very early in the morig, or very late at night, and therfore he must be very

much

much entifed with Palt: his best bayts are the Mosses worme, the redde-worme, or the Menow, for he seldome refuseth them. The Cadis-worme is good to him in sune, and the Maggor, Blacke worme, or Grash hopper, in sulf, August, and September. If you make him paste of soure Ale, white of eggs, and bread-crum, it will very much entife him: also I would ever with you before you fish for the Carpe, to cast in a handfull of white Bread chippings into the Pond or River, for they will not onely intise him to your bayt, but also give you notice if you be neere his haunt, for you shall presently heare him smacke about the water, and then if you misse him, either your fortune or skill is not good.

Of the Chub, Chevin, or Trout If you will Angle for the Chub, Chevin, or Trout, all your Instruments must be strong and good: your rod darke and discoloured, your Line strong but small and short, your hooke of a two penny compasse, and if you Angle with a Flye, then, nor Lead, nor Cork, nor Quill, if otherwise, then all of a handsome and sutable

proportion.

The best standing to take them is in close and concealed places, as behind Trees, Walles, or Arches of Bridges: their haunts are in cleare waters which runne upon Sandor Gravell, and they are in best season from March till Michaelmas: if you Angle for them with dead Flyes, without Lead or Corke. I have shewed you in the former Chapter, the severall slyes for each several month; but if you angle for them with other baits, then you must have both Corke and Lead, for hel will bite neere the bottome, yet sometimes you may angle for him with a small Menow hangd at you hooke by the nether parts, without Gorke or Lead.

and so draw the bayte upon the top of the water, and both with it, and with every flye, firike rather before

then after he byterh. north ad along

If you Angle for him at the ground in March, Aprili May, and September, the Menow is a good bayte, so is the stone-flie, Cadis-worme, Bobbe, red worme, dirch canker, young Frogges, the worme that breedeth on the Ozier-leafe and the dock-canker mixt together. In Inne Crickets and dore-flye, are good: In Inlythe Grashopper is good, so is the humble Bee, dryed Waspes or dryed Hornets, or any of their youg brood in the Combes, in August flying Pismires are good, so is the Colewortworme, or the Maggot, & in September either Cherries, Mice before they have any haire, or the great Sowworine.

I now will angle for the Eele, the best place is at Of the Eele Weares, Mill-ponds, bridges, hollow bankes, or any fwift falling water: your Line strong, and not above too ells in length, and very heavily plumde, a good round Hook, but no Corke, because you must not strike til the Eele plucke :neither must you by any meanes pul hastily, but holding your Line stiffe, with labour & patience tire him, least that tearing his chaps, you loose him. The best bayte is the red worme, or little peeces of

Theepes guts.

The Flounder and Sewant are greedy byters, yet Of the Flour very crafty: for they will nibble and fucke at a bayt a good while before they swallow it : and if they perceive the hooke, they will fly from it : therefore to make them more halty of the bayt, you must ever be moving your line, and seldome let it ly still. They lye most commonly in the deepest place of the River where the water is stillest, and runneth with least force:

also they lye neare unto the banke, and delight most in the streame, which is brackish, and mixt with the fall Your Line must be strong, and wel plumbe neere to the hooke; and the best baite is the red Worm.

and the young brood of Waspes.

Of the Grayling or Barbel.

Of the Tench-

The Barbelor Grayling, which some cal the Vm. ber, are very subtile and crafty fishes: Therefore you must be very careful that your baites be sweet and new and when you angle for them, doe in all things as you doe for the Trout, for they bite aloft in the Summre. and at the bottome in the Winter. Your Lines must be extraordinarily strong, and your hookes of a threepenny Compasse, for they are fishes of waighty bodies, and when they are strooke, must have liberty to play, and tyre themselves, or else they will indanger the breaking of your Rod, and therefore your Line must be of the longest fize.

The best season to angle for the Breame, is from the Of the Breame Latter end of February til September, he is a very lufty strong fish, and therfore your tooles must be good, the baites in which he most delighteth, is in wormes of all forts, Butterflies, greene flyes, paste of bread crummes,

or the brood of Waspes.

The Tench is a fish that ever loveth the bottome of Rivers, where the Oose or mudde is thickest; and is most sit to be angled for in the height of Summer, for ar other seasons he is not apt to bite, and at all times het isvery dainty.

The baites in which he delighteth most, is pasts that are very sweet, and the browner the better, especially if it be made with the blood of a sheep. At the great red worme also he willbite, and so much the sooner! you mixe them with this paste: the Maggor and dried

waspe he will seldome refuse, chiefly being dipt in hony of the stream deale of caynon

The Bleake, Ruffe, and Pearch are fishes which bite neither hye nor low, but for the most part in the midst Ruste and of the water, therefore your Line mult be very light-Pearch. ly plumbd, and farre from the hooke. The bayees which most intice them, besides the red worme, is the house-flye in the Summer, and the fat of Bacon in the winter: in sprikthey will bite well at the Bobbeworme or Maggor, and in all other featons they feldome refuse any worme or canker. Your Line would be finall, and well anned from the hooke ahandfull with final wyer, for the reeth of the Pearch wil elle gnaw it a funder, dwords

The Pike is a Fish offgreat Arength and weight, in so much that you can hardly have a Line of haire to hold him, therefore your best Anglers use most commonly Of the Pike a Chanike line, your Angle-rod allo must have no final top, but be all of one piece and bignesse, and the Line made exceeding falt for dipping & Your hooke would be of the firongest wyer, white or yellow, and made double, the points turning two contrary wayes, and then armed with arong wyer a foote at least: his best bait is a little small Boch, Dace, or Menow, the hook being put in at the taile, and comming forth under the gils, and you must seldome or never let your baite lie stilin the water, but draw it up and down, as though the fish did moove in the water, and fledde from the Pike, for this will make him more eager and halty to bire and having bit, you must be fure to tire him well before you take him up.

The yellow live Frogge is also an excellent baite for the Pike, for you must understand, that they narurally

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Of Snickling

the Pyker

rally delight not in any dead or unmooving food.

There be some which take a great deale of delight and pleasure to Snickel or halter the pike, which is good when Pikes are broake our of Ponds or Rivers, and come into little smal Ditches or Rundels, as is oft to be feene in low contries. The way then to halter them is first to find the Pike where he lyeth (which in the hear of the day, you may easily doe) then take your Chaulkeline, and making a large running nooze thereof, put it gently into the water, about two foot before the nose of the Pike, then when you feele it touch the ground, cause one to goe behind the Pike, and with a poale to stirre him, then as he shutteh, meet him with your nooze, and so with a suddaine and quicke ierke throw him upon the Land. In this sport you must be very ready nimble, and quicke fighted for if you give him the least time, he will escape your still related And anoveron

Of the Sal-

Now laftly, touching the angling for the Salmon, albe he is a fish which in truth is unfit for your Traveile, both because he is too huge and cumbersome, as also in that he naturally delighteth to lie in the bottomes of great deepe Rivers, and as neere as may be in the bottomes of great deepe Rivers, and as neere as may bee in the middest of of the Channel, yet for as much as many men esteeme that best which is got with most difficult, you shall understand that the baites in which he most delighteh are those which serve for the Trout, as paste or flyes in in the Summer, and Red-wormes, Bobwormes, or Cankers on the water-dockes after Michaelmar. And thus much for the Arte of Angling, and taking of each several fort of fish which live in the fresh or brackish waters.

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proper for the stillnes with an arm 20 and the which proper for the stillnes with an ade of the stillnes with the stillnes with the stillness of Wine, will release the stillness with t

The laying of hooks to take fifth in the night, is most commonly used for the Pike, in great broad Waters or Meares, full of Sedge, Bulrushes, and other weedes, being very deepe, and muddy: Some doe use to lay them for the Eele also, but you shall understand, that if you lay for the Pike, you must by no meanester your hooke goe to the bottome, but with a floate keep it halfe a foot from the ground, but if you lay for Eeles, then let your Hookes be smaller, and sinke as low as

they will.

Now for the manner of laying them, you shall baite the hookes as you did, when you Angled with Menow, Roch, Dace, Goodgen, or Millers-thumbe; and being made fast to strong packe-threed, fasten also that packethreed to a strong cord, which cord if it be three sadome in length, may hold sixteene or twenty hooks. Then sixing two strong stakes into the Earth, sasten the two endes of the bigge cord to the two stakes, and so let it lye from Sunne set until Sunne rise, and you shall never faile, but some of your hookes will have taken: Onely observe if you lay for Pikes, to lay in the middest of the water, neere unto the Sedge and Weedes: but if you lay for Eeles, lay very neere the Bankes, so there he no hollow or rotten trees growing thereon.

Now if you would with these layd hookes take any other sorts of fish, you shall lay such hookes as are fit for them: and before you depart away; cast into the water

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which

Water good store of pellets of those pastes which are proper for the sishes you would take: as the paste which is made of Branne, Sheepes blood, Garlicke, and Lees of Wine, will take all forts of small sish: that paste which is made of sheepes Liver, Guts, Hogges blood, Bread crummes, and Openeax, will bring Pearch, Tench, Carpe, or Breame unto your hookes, and that paste which is onely made of Rue, Pine-apple kernels, Beane-meale and Hony, will bring the Salmon, the Trout, Chevan, or Barbell, unto your hookes at all times of the year.

Of preserving Fish from all forts of the Devourers.

low for the manner of laying them, you hall balte A Mongst al the ravenous Creatures which destroy T Fish, there is none more greedy then the Otter, whose only food being thereon, hourely lyeth in waite to consume them: Therefore though some Fisher-men use to take him with a Weele made with a double tunnel, and called by the name of the Otter-weele, whole practife is so ordinary that every Fisherman knowes the use of the same : Yet for a more ready and easie way to destroy him, you shall as neere as you can, find out his haunt, and the holes that are in the banke, and under the rootes of Trees where he lodgeth, and then take a great Eele, and flitting her backe above her navel, put in three or foure lumps of Arsnicke, and then stitch up the skinne againe, and so lay the Eele from the navel downward in the water, and from the navel upward out of the water : which when the Otter findes, it is his property to eate unto the navell and no further,

which if he do, it is certaine that it is the last he wil eate.

Next to the Otter, the Herne is agreat devourer of Fish, especially the small Frye, or that which lives in shallow places: therefore to destroy the Herne, you shal take a strong Barbel hooke, and baite it, eyther with a Menow, or a peece of Dogges slesh: colour your line greene, and lay it in a shallow place made fast to some stake, where the Herne may wade to the knee to take it, and assoone as he hath swallowed it, he shall no more go from the place.

Now, for as much as this Fowle is a great destruction unto the young Spawne or Frie of Fish, it shall bee good for the preservation thereof, to stake down into the bottomes of your Ponds good long Kids or Faggots of brush woods, mixt with the boughes of greene willowes, or oziers, in which the Fish casting their spawne, it will be a desence for them, till they be able to fly in-

to better fafety.

Next to the Herne, the water Rat is a great destroyer of young Fish, especially Trouts, Crevisses, or any that lye in holes in the bankes: the best way to destroy them is by hunting them with water Dogges, which is a very good sport: and I have seene twenty kild in an afternoone: but some doe use to take them with Hutches, or dead-fals, set in their haunts, but the former way is the better.

Next them the Sea-pye, and Sea-Meaw, is a great Devourer or Consumer of Fish, and there is no better way to take them, then by setting Rods drest with water Lime, and set shoring by the edge of the water, one geste or row over another, in such places as the Water is most shallowest, and upon some tasts of greene Weeds lay a fish for a bait under the Roddes, at which

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he can no sooner strike but he is presently taken.

Next these the Kings Fisher (which is a small greene Bird) is a great destroyer of Fish, and the way to take him is to marke his haunt where he commonly fitteth. which is ever in some Bush next the River : then ser little Cradle of limed strawes about his feat, and they willquickly take him, for he feldome changeth, but e ver fitteth upon one bough.

Now to conclude, for the Cormorant, the Morehen. the bald coot, or the Ospray, which destroy all kinde of fish whatsoever, there is no way better to kill them then by watching their haunts to shoot at them with a Fowling piece, and in the breeding time of the yeare to defroy their nests. mixe with the bonghes of their nests.

lowes or oziers in Thitxhe Fill of hing their frawne, Of the ordering of Ponds, for the nourishregordleb sterns size ment of Fish.

Here is nothing that killeth Fish or maketh them to prosper worse then putrified & stinking water neither is there any thing which corrupteth water loo ner then Weeds, Sedge, and fuch filchineffe being fuffe red to grow therein: Therefore it shall be good once in three yeares for to cleanle your Ponds of all manner of Weed and filth, which with a small Boat and a sharpe hooke you may easily do at the fall of the Leafe, for to cut them in the Spring doeth increase them. Now if your sonds be much subject to muche, as for the molt part those in clay Countries are then it shall be good once in seaven yeares to draine them, and lade them, and this would be done at the beginning of the Springs and such Fish as you are willing and meane to preserve,

you shall put into smaller pits or stewes, and the other dispose at your pleasure: then causing the mudde to be troden with mens feet as you tread Morter, you shall see all the Eeles rise aloft, which when you have taken also, then with Shovelsand trough Spades cast out all the mudde and filth (which is a singular compasse for Land) upon the Bankes then sodde the bottome of the Pond, and the sides with greene soddes, and fixe them hard into the earth with smal stakes of Sallow, and these sides will nourish the Fish exceedingly.

This done, if your Pond have not anyfresh Spring in it, then you shall lade the water backe agains into it, and then drawing your stewes, take out your store of Fish, and put them agains into your Pond, observing ever that there he two parts spawners, and but a third

melters. researched C. . vilsuminos rignimil e

write to the contrary, are better for feeding of Fifth, then breeding: therefore you shall ever keep them with fresh water, and placing so one by another, that you may empty them at pleasure, once in three monethes renew their bankes and bottomes with fresh sods of the fruitfullest grasse: also, you shall put into them good store of small Fry of Roch Dace, Menowe, Locked and Miller-thumbes: for the bigger Fish will feed there on: also the inward Garbaige and blood frue per salves, Hogges, and such like, which will see Fish sin sainly, for you must know that as the Fish in Rivers are, by vertue of the current, ever something brought of them to feed on, so the Fish which is imprisoned in periods and wants that helpe, must either be relieved, or else perish, and there is nothing better to feed them with, then that before spoken, or else Brewers graines, chippings,

Curds, and any corne whatfoever, throwne into the Ponds morning and evening.

Of the best Water-Lime.

The best water Lime that can be made, and which will most surely hold within the water, is to take a pound of the strongest Bird lime, and wash it in nine running waters, untill there be no hardnesse in it, and then beat out the water cleane, and dry it: which done, put it into an earthen pot, and adde thereto as much Capons grease as will make it runne, two spoonefull of strong Vinegar, a very little Lampe-oyle, and Venice Turpentine, and boile them all gently together upon a soft fire, stirring it continually. Then take it from the sire, and let it coole, then at any time when you meane to use it, watere it, and then annoynt either your Rods, Bushes, Strawes, or Lines, and no water will take away the strength.



and there is not him poster to feed them with distributed before spoken; or elfe Brewers, graines, chippings.

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Of the fighting Cocke.

CHAP. XIX.

of the Choyce, Ordering, Breeding, and Dyeting of the fighting. Cocke for battell.



Ince there is no pleasure more Noble, Delightsome, or void of conzenage and deceite then this pleasure of cocking is: and since many of the best wisedomes of our Nation have beene pleased to participate with the delights therein, I thinke it not amisse, as

well for the instruction of those which are unexperienced, as fortifying of them which have some Knowledge therein, to declare in a few lines the Elestion, Breeding, and Secrets of dyeting the fighting Cocke, which having bin hitherto concealed and unwritten of, is (for our Pleasure sake) as worthy a general knowledge as any delight what soever.

To speake then first of the choise of the fighting- The choyce of the Cocke, you shall understand that the best Characters you Battles can observe in him, is the Shape, Colour, Courage, and sharpe-keele: for his shape the middle & indifferent size

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is ever accounted best, because they be ever most matchable, strong, nimble, and ready for your pleasure, whereas the huge Cocke (which we cal the turns—Cocke) is ever hard to find his equall, besides he is subberly, and affording small pleasure in his battle: and so the exceeding little Cocke is as hard to match, and is commonly weake and tedious in his manner of fighting. He would be of a proud and upright shape, with a small head, like unto a Spar-hawke, a quicke large eye, & a strong beake, crookt and bigge at the setting on, and in colour sutable to the plume of his Feathers, as blacke, yellow, or reddish. The beame of his legge would be very strong, and according to his Plume, blew, grey or yellow: his spurres long, rough, and sharpe, a little bending and looking inward.

For his colour, the grey pyle, the yellow pyle, or the red with the blacke breft, is effected the best: the pide is not so good, and the white and dunne are the worlt. If he be red about the head, like skarlet, it is a signe of lust, strength, and courage, but if he be pale, it is a signe of sicknesse and faintnesse.

For his courage, you shall observe it in his walke, by his treading, and the pride of his going, and in his pen, by his oft crowing. For the sharpnesse of his heele, or as Cocke-masters call it, the narrow heele, it is onely seene in his sighting, for that cocke is sayd to be sharps heeld, or narrow heeld, which every time he riseth hitteth, & draweth blood of his adversary, guilding (as they tearme it) his spurres in blood, and threatning at every blow an end of the battle.

And these cockes are surely of great estimation, for the best cocke maisters are of opinion, that a sharpe heeld cocke, though hee be a little false, is much better then the truest cocke which hath a dull heele, and hicterh seldome, for though the one fight long, yet hee seldome wounds, and the other though he will not indure the uttermost hewing, yet he makes a very suddaine and quicke dispatch of his businesse, for every blow puts his adversary in danger

But that cocke which is both assuredly hard, and also very sharpe heeld, he is to be esteemed, and is of the most account above all other, and therefore in your general! Election chuse him which is of a strong shape, good colour, true valour, and of a most sharpe & ready

heele.

Now for the breeding of these cockes for the battle, The breeding it is much different from those of the dunghill, for they of the battle-are like Birds of prey, in which the female is ever to be preferred & esteemed before the Male, and so in the breed of these Birds, you must be sure that your Henne be right, that is to say, she must be of a right plume, as grey, grissell, specks, or yellowish, blacke or brown is not amisse: she must be kindly unto her yong, of large body, well poaked behind for large Egges, and well tusted on the crowne, which shewes courage: if shee have weapons she is better, but for her valour it must be excellent, for if there be any spot of cowardise in her, the chickens cannot betrue.

And it is a note amongst the best breeders, that the perfect Henne from a Dunghil-cocke, will bring a good chicken, but the best cock from a Dunghill Henne can never get a good Bird: and I have knowne in mine own Experience, that the two Famousest Cockes that ever fought in these dayes, the one called Noble, the other Grissell, begot on many ill Hennes very badde cockes, but the most famous Henne linker, never brought

forth

forthill Bird, how bad soever her Cocke were.

Having then unto perfect Cockes gor perfect Hennes, (for that is the best breeding) you shall know that the best season of the yeere to breed in, is from the increase of the Moone in February, to the increase of the Moone in March, for one March Bird is ever better worth then three at any other season. You shall place her Penne in which shee sitteth, to stand warme, and to make her bedde of soft and sweet straw, for they be much tenderer then the Dunghils are, neither shall you suffer any other Fowle to come in her view where shee sits, for it will move her to displeasure, and make her to endanger her Egges.

You shall also observe in her sitting, whether she be busie to turne her Egges (which is a good signe in a Henne) and if shee be slacke, you shall helpe her at such times as thee riseth from her nest, and ever be sure that when she commeth from her nest, to have meate and water ready for her, least being forced to seeke her soode, she suffer her Egges to coole too much : also you shall have Sand, Gravell, and sine sitted ashes in the roome where shee sitteth, in which she may bathe and

trimme herselfe, at her pleasure.

After one and twenty dayes is the time of their hatching, and if when they are new hatched, she doe negled to cover and keepe the first warme till the rest bee disclosed, you shall observe her, and take those that are first opened, and sapping them in warme Wooll, lay them within the ayre of the fire till the rest bee hatcht, and then put them all under her, and keeping both the Henne and them exceeding warme, for they be so tender that the least cold will kill them, and suffer neither

them nor the Henne to goe abroad into the ayre till they be a month old: and let them have store of food, as Oate-meale, Cheese parings, Chilter-wheat, and such like, & a large roome to walk in, the sloore being board, for the earth sloore is too moist, and the plaster-sloore too cold.

After they are a moneth old, you shall let them walke in some grasse court, or greene place, where they may have store of wormes, but by all meanes be sure there he no stinking puddles of water in it, no sinkes, nor sittly Channells, for it is the greatest poison that can bee to Birds of this nature, and breedeth those diseases which are most mortall: if every morning before they goe forth, you persume them and their roome with Rosemary, or Peny-royall burnt, it is a great preservation against all those infirmities, or to choppe Leeke blades amongst their meate is very good also.

In this fort you shal nourish them til you may distinguish the Cocke-Chicken from the Henne, and then seeing their Combes or Wattles but appeare, you shall cut them away, and so annoint the sore with sweet Butter till it be whole. This will make them have sine, small, slender, and smooth heads, whereasto suffer the Combe to grow to his bignesse, and then cut it away, it wil make him have a gouty thicke head, with great sumpes: neither is the sluxe of bloud wholesome, for the least losse or blood in a feathered sowle, is exceeding mortal, and very dangerous.

You shall suffer your Cocke-Chickens to goe together with their Hennes till they beginne to fight, and pecke one at another, but then you shall separate them, and disperse them into severall walkes, and that walke is the best for a fighting Cocke which is farthest from resort, as at Winde-milles or Water-milles, Grange-houses, and such like, where he may live with his Hens without the offence or company of other Cocks, Lodges in Parkes are also good, and so are Coniewarrens, onely they are a little too much haunted with vermine, and that is dangerous, let the seeding place for your Cockes bee upon soft dry ground, or upon boardes, for to feede upon paved earth, or on Plaster shores, will make their beakes weake, blunt, and not apt to hold fast. Any white Corne is good soode for a Cocke in his walke, and so are tostes or crustes of breade steeped in drinke, or mans vrine, for it will both scowre and coole them inwardly.

If your Chickens beginne to crow (not being fixe moneths old) cleare & lowd, or at unfeasonable times, doe not esteeme them, for it is an apparant signe of cowardise and falshood: for the true Cocke is very long before he get his voice, and when he hath it, he observes his hours with the best judgement. Vinto your sighting Cocke three Hennes are sufficient, sive are with the most, for they are so hotte of nature and will tread so much, that they soone consume their naturals

ftrength.

A Cocke would not be put to the battell before hee betwo yeeres old, at which time he is perfect and compleate in every member, for to suffer him to fight when his spurres are but warts, you may well know his courage, but never his goodnesse.

You must also have an especiall care to the Pearch whereon your Cocke sitteth when hee rousteth,

quantila

for if it be too finall in the grype , or crooked, for for ill placed that he cannot fit but he must stradle with his legges, any of these faults will make him tineven heeld, and what foever he was naturally, yet by this accident, he will never be good firiket, for the making of the perch, either maketh or matteth the Cocke, therefore to prevent this fault, the best way is to have in your rouft a row of little pearches, not above feaven or eight inches in length, and not a foor from the ground of for hat your Gockermay with cale goeing to sale of the them, and being let mult of force have his legges frandi neere together, it is a tile that he which is a close fitter from another, and betore the granalith worran are se

Ler the footfoole of the pearch be round and smooth and about the bignesse of a mans armed Ker for your bettet knowledge a because words cannot so well expresse chese quantities, it shall not be amisse for you to goe to some famous Cocke-masters honse and view the pearches which are within his feeding pennes, and according to those proportions frame your owne; for the pearch is the making and spoyling of any Cocke roome in which they are built: and also onersysolishw

an Againe, you must be carefull, that when your Cocke doth leape from his pearch, what the ground be soft whereon he lighterh, for if it be hard on rough, it will make your Gocke grow goury, and put forth knots upbold Manchet .. the cruft gared away . . sassarinno

Novelattly, for the dyering and ordering of a Cocke The dyering for a battell, which is a fecret, yet never divulged, but of Cockes for kept close in the breakts of some few, and for as much the battell. as in it onely confifteth all the ground and substance of the pleasure, whe helt Gockelundigued, not being able to encounter with the worst Cocke that is dyet d:

if his dress

Of taking up Cockes.

you hall understand; that the time to take up your Cockes is at the latter end of August (for from that time till the latter end of May, Cocking is in request) and having viewed them well, and feen than they are found mhard feathered, and full fummed, you shall put them into feverall pens, the models whereof you may behold in every Cock masters or Inne-kepeers house. having a mooving Peatch in it, to fet at which corner of the pen you please on bus, diquel ni enfoni one

Of the Cocker of This pen would be made of very close boards, well ioyned together all but the forefront, which would be made open ; like a grate , one Barre two inches diftant from another, and before the grate two large Troughes offorwood, one for his meate, the other for his water. The doore of the grate would be made to lift up and downe, of such largenesse that you may with ease put your Cocke in andour, and dayly cleanse the pen to keepe is sweet and wholesome. O amount a most of sog

The pen would be at least three foo in hight, and two foot in square every way, and many of them may bee ioyned in one front, according to the bigneffe of the roome, in which they are built : and also one above another, onely with over shadowing boards, so that one Cock may nor see another. Horney sid mort sonel itoh

Of his dyet.

When your Cocke, as aforelaid, is put up into his Pen, you shall for three or four dayes feed him onely withold Manchet, the crust pared away, and cutinto little square bits, and you shall give him to the quantity of a good handfull at a time, and you shall feed him three times in the day, that is to lay, ac Sun rife, at high noon, and at Sun fet. You shall ever let him have before him the finelt, coldett, and tweetelt Spring. Water that you to encounter with the worl Cocke that is segues

After he hath beene thus fedde foure dayes, and his Corne, Wormes, Gravell, and other course feeding him in the Morning, take him out of the Pen, and another Cocke also, and putting a payre of Hots upon each of their heeles, which Hots are soft bumbasted roules of Leather, covering their Spurres, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another, and so setting them of Cockes, one another a good space, as long as in their teaching they doe not wound or draw blood one upon another: and this is called the sparring of Cockes, it heareth and chaseth their bodies, and it breaketh the fat and glut, which is within them, and maketh it ape to cleanse and come away.

After your Cockes have sparred sufficiently, and that you see them pant and grow weary, you shall take them up, and taking off their Hots, you must have deep shaw baskets made for the purpose, with sweete soft straw to the middle, and then putting in your Cocke cover him with sweete straw up to the top, and then layou the lidde close, and there let your Cocke flove and sweate

till the Evening.

But yet beforeyou put him into the stove, you shall take Butter and Rosemary finely chopt, and white Sugar-candy, all mixt together, and give him a lumpe thereof, as much as your thumbe, and then let him sweat, for the nature of this scowring is to bring away his grease, and to breed breath and strength. You may in time of necessity for want of these straw baskers stow your Cocke in a Cocke-bagge, by laying straw both under and above him, bua it is not so good, because the Ayre hath more power to passe thorow it.

After

Of the best dyet bread.

After foure of the clocke in the Evening, you may take your Cocke our of the stove, and licking his head and eyes all cover with your songue, put him into his Penne and raking a good handfull of bread, fman cut, purisinto his trough, and then pilling into the troughor also give it him to eate, so as he may take bisbread out of the warme urine, for this will make his femuing works, and cleanfe both his head and body

wonderfully and a sand a season boom and the Now you shall understand, that the bread which you shall give him at this time, and at all other times during his dyeting shall not be Maunchet, but a speciall bread made for the purpose, in this manner : you shall take of wheat-meale halfe a Pecke, and of fine oate-mealeflower as much and mixing them together knead them into a friffe paste, with Ale, the white of a dozen Egges, and halfers pound of Butter, and having wrought the dowe receding well; make it into broad thinne cakes. and being three or foure dayes old, and the blifterings of the outlide cut away, cut it into little square bits, and There be some others that in this Bread will mixe

Lycoras, Annis-seedes, and other hot Spices, and will also in the Cocke water steepe slices of Lycoras, but it is not commendable, for it is both unnaturall and unwholesome, and maketh a Cocke so hot at the heart, that when he comes to the latter end of a battel, he is suffocated and overcome with his owne heat: therefore I advise all men of indgement, rotake that for the belt dyer which is most naturall, and least contrary unto the

Fowles ordinary feeding.

But to returne to my former Discourse, after you have fedde your Cocke thus for all night, you shall the Toff next

next day let him reft, and onely give him his ordinary feedings of Bread and Water, then the next day to hich is the fecond day after his sparring) you thall rake him into a faire even greene Oldle, and there fetting him downe having fome Dung-hill Cocke in your armes. you shall she wit him, and forunne from him, and entice him to follow you, and for hale up and downe halfe an houre at the least, fuffering him now and then to have a stroke at the Dung-hill Cocke. And when you fee that he is well heated, and panteth, you shall take him up, and beare him into your Cocke-house, and there first give him this scouring t Take of Butter, which hash no fair, halfe a pound, and beare it in a Worder with the leaves of Herbe of Grace, Hop, and Rolemany, vill the Herbes cannot be perceived, and that the Butter is brought to a greene falve, and of this give the Cocke a roule or two, asbigge as your thumbe, and then flove him in the basker, as is before laid, till evening, and then feed as was formerly declared. I all up you have

The next day you shall let him rest and feede, and the next day after you shall sparre him againe, and thus every other day for the first fortnight, you shall either sparre or chase your Cocke, which are the most naturallest and kindliest heares that you can give him, and after every heare you shall give him a scouring: for this will breake and cleanse from him all grease, glur, and filthinesse, which lying in his body, makes him pursie, faint, and not able to stand out the latter end of

a battell.

Having fed your Cocke thus, the first formight, the second formight you shall also feede him in the same manner, and with the same food; but you shall a weeke

a weeke not sparre him, or give him heats above twice in a weekeatche most, in to much that thrice or foure times in the formight will be fufficient, and each time you shall stove and scoure him, according to the nature of his heates, that is to fay, if you heate him much you shall stove him long, and give him of your scouring the greater quantity : if you finde that hee is in good breath, and neederh but fleight heats, then you shall stove him the lesse while, and give him the lesse of the Couring. Hall gary distance bas .

SHOOME

Now to the third fortnight, which maketh up the fixe weekes compleate, (being a time sufficient to prepare a Cocke for his battell) you shall feede him as aforesaid, but you shall not sparre him at all, for feare of making his head tender or fore, neither give him any violent exercise, but onely twice or thrice in the fortnight, moderately, let him run and chase up and downe. to maintaine his wind, and now and then cuffe a Cocke, which you shall hold to him in your hands, which done, you shall give him his scouring well roll'd in the powder of Sugar-Candy, white or browne, but browne is the better, for the Cocke then being come to perfect breath, and having no filth in his body for the scouring to worke on, it will worke and cause operation upon the vitall parts, and make the Cocke ficke, which the Sugar-Candy will prevent, and strengthen nature against the medicine. bud sid of an anive daid of a Pani

After the end of fixe weekes feeding, finding your Cocke in lust aud breath, vou may fight him at your pleasure, observing that he have at least three daies relt before hee fight, and well emptied of his meat before you bring him into the Piceris shiw but annuar son

Now

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and the day

Now, when you bring him into the Pit to fight, you must have an especial care to the matching of him, for The matching in that Art consisteth the greatest glory of the Cockes of Cockes. master; for what availeth it to feede never so well if in the matching you give that advantage which overthroweth all your former labour? Therefore in your matching, there are two things to be confidered : that is, the length of Cockes, and the strength of Cockes: for, if your adversary Cocke be too long yours shall hardly catch his head, and then he can neither indanger eye or life; and if he be the stronger, he will over beare your Cocke, and not suffer him to rife, and strike with any advantage; therefore for the knowledge of thefe tworules, though experience be the best Tutor, yet the first, which is length, you shall judge by your eye, when you gripe the Cocke about the waste, and make him thut out his legges, in which posture you shall see the utmost of his height, and so compare them in your judgement. Now for his strength, which is knowne by the thicknesse of his body, for that Cocke is ever held the strongest which is largest in the garch, you shall know it by the measure of his hands, griping the Cocker about from the points of your great fingers, to the joynts of your thumbes, and either of these advantages by no meanes give to your adversary, but if you doubt losse in the one, yet be fure to gaine in the other; for the weakelong Cocke will rife at more ease, and the shore strong Cocke will give the surer blow, so that because all Cockes are not cast into a mould, there may be areconciliation of the advantages, yet by all meanes give as little as you can one other of brend to lubboard

When your Cocke is equally match'd, you shall thus prepare

Of preparing Cocks to the fight.

prepare him to the fight, first with a paire of fine Cocke theares you thall cut all his Maine off, close unto his necke, even from his head unto the fetting on of his (houlders, then you shall clip off all the feathers from his raile close unto his Rumpe: where the more form ler that you fee his Rumpe, in the better ellate of body the Cocke is. Then you shall take his wings, and spream ding them forth by the length of the first Fleather of his wing clip the rest sloope wife with sharpe points that in hisrifing hee may therewith indanger thereyes of his advertary: then with a sharpe knife you shall scrape fmooth, and sharpen his Beake, then shall you smooth and tharpen his fours and tot elered and magnath be

Cockes after bactell, and the curing them.

Laftly, you shall fee that there be no feathers about The ording of the crowne of his head for his foe to take hold on and then with your feetile moiltning his head all over turne him into the Pit to prove his Fortune: When the battellisended, the finficking you doe you shall fearch his wounds, and asmany as you can finde, you shall with your mouth sucke the blood out of them, then wall them very well with warme Urine, to keep sithem from ranckling, and then prefently give him adoule on two of your best scourings and so stove him up as hot at you can, both with sweete straw and blankering in a close Basker for all that night; them in the morning, rake him forth, and if his head be much twellid, you shall sucke his wounds againe, land-blathe them with warme Urine, then having in a fine hagge the powder of the Herb Robert, well dryed, and forely feirlt, ponnec all the fore places therewith, and then giventie Cocke a good handfull of Eread to eate out of warme Urine, and to pur him into the stove againe, ninythe same manner

manner as before mentioned, and by no meanes let him feelet he aire, untill all the swelling be gone, but twice a day sucke his wounds, dresse him, and feed him, as is aforefaid.

But if hee have received any hurt, or blemish in his eye, then you shall take a lease or two of right ground Ivie, not that which runnethalong the ground, and is of the ignorant so called, but that which growes in little tusts in the bottome of hedges, and is a little rough lease, and having chewed it very well in your mouth, and suck dont the juyce, spit it into the eye of the Cocke, and it will not onely cure it of any wound, or any blow in the eye, where the sight is not pierced, but also defend it from the breeding of Filmes, Hawes, Warts, or any such other infirmities, which quite destroy the sight: Observing that you doe not cease to dresse the eye therewith so long asyon shall perceive any blemish therein.

Now if your Cocke have in his fight veined himselfe either by narrow striking, or other crosse blow, you shall find out the wound, and presently bind thereunto the fine soft downe of a hare, and it will both stanch it

and cure it.

For any other casuall instantly or sicknesse which shall happen unto Cockes, looke in the former Booke called Cheape and Good, and you shall finde them set downe at large, onely I will give you this one small remembrance; that after you have put forth your wounded Cockes to their walkes, and come to visite them a mone h or two after, if you finde about their heads any swelling bunches, hard, and blackish at one end, you shall know that in such bunches are unsound chores:

chores: Therefore presently with your Knife you shall open the same, and crush out the chores with your thumbs, then with your mouth sucke out all the corruption, and then fill the holes full of fresh Butter, and it will cure them. And thus much for the nature of the Cocke, and how to keeps him for the state of the house e word de la la bis best ale.

The end of the first Booke. Soo so lo orany blow is the even where the fight is not pierced,

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